THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 129. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5. 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TRAGEDY AT ALBANY, N. Y.

L. H. Hiscock, a Member of the Constitutional Convention, Shot in the Stanwix Hall—Surrender of the Assailant—Cole's Statement of the Cause of the Shooting, Etc.

ALBANY, June 4.—Albany was thrown into commotion to-night over a tragedy at Stanwix Hall. At about 8½ this evening, Brevet Brigadier-General Cole, of Syracuse, stepped up to L. Harris Hiscock, member of the last Legislature, and delegate to the Constitutional Convention, and charged him with committing an outrage on his (Cole's) wife, while he (Cole) was at the war. He immediately drew a pistol and shot Mr. Hiscock in the head, the ball, entering just above the right eye, lodged in his brain. General Cole then turned to the bystanders, and said "he was satisfied. This man," he declared, "had outraged his wife; and he was content with the deed he had committed." He also stated that he knew that death only awaited him for committing the deed. "He was ready to die," he said, and then called for a policeman himself. Mr. Hiscock fell to the floor, the blood pouring out of his wound with great profusion. They were standing immediately in front of the desk in the office of Stanwix Hall. Mr. Hiscock fell heavily upon the marble floor. He rolled over once or twice until he was completely covered with the blood which lay in pools around him. The immense loss of blood made it impossible for him to live long. Medical assistance was immediately secured, and everything that was possible was done to save him. He lingered about half an hour; but at a few minutes past 9 o'clock it was announced that he was dead. The report of the pistol was heard nearly two blocks, and the cry soon went out that a man was shot. An immense crowd gathered at the Stanwix Hall, rendering it necessary to clear the room, in order that the doctors might be able to do anything for him. The deed will throw a gloom over the Convention. Mr. Hiscock has been a member of three successive Legislatures, and was last winter Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

ALBANY, June 4.—Evidence elicited by the Coroner's jury summoned on the body of Mr. Hiscock is somewhat contradictory in regard to the point whether General Cole spoke to Mr. Hiscock before he fired the pistol or not. One witness declares that he told him that he (Hiscock) had outraged his wife, that he (Cole) had the evidence in his pocket, and then shot him. Another person standing close by states that Cole walked up and fired the pistol without saying a word, when he turned to the bystanders and said: "This man hounded my wife for a year, and finally outraged her, and he had the evidence in his pocket," slapping his hand on his breast coat pocket as he made this statement. He then declared that he had obtained satisfaction and was ready to suffer the penalty. He was taken immediately to the Station House, and there took from his pocket a letter from his wife, in which she stated that Hiscock had made improper advances, and had partially succeeded in his efforts. He then stated that when he went to the war he left his family in charge of Mr. Hiscock and other friends, and he had betrayed him. It appears that Mr. Cole was at one time a doctor at Trumansburg, but immediately preceding the war was in the lumber business at Syracuse. He went out as a captain of a cavalry company, and made a gallant officer, and was promoted to a full brigadier-general—instead of brevet, as stated in my former despatch. One of the singular facts connected with this affair is that his wife arrived here this afternoon in company with a person [illegible] he name of John L. Cuyler, the latter regis[illegible]g her name as "Mrs. George Cole, of Syracuse," and his own immediately under hers. They were given separate rooms. About an hour afterwards Mr. Cuyler called at the office, and said that Mrs. Cole's husband had arrived, and placed "Dr. and" in front of her name. But a few hours elapsed before the tragedy took place.

It appears that Mr. Cole is a brother of Senator Cole of California, while his wife is a sister of Henry D. Barjor, one of the Democratic Delegates to this Convention, elected on the ticket from the State at large, and hailing from Tompkins county. This adds still additional interest and excitement to the whole affair.

The shot was fired by a Derringer pistol with a large bore, the ball entering about half an inch below, instead of above, the eye. Cole also had a Smith & Wesson pistol in his pocket, which he delivered to the police officer who arrested him. It is stated by Cole's friends that he has just come from the army, and met his wife here for the first time since his return. Other parties state that he was mustered out about two years ago, and has been laying around Syracuse for several months. Although he was very cool when he com[illegible]mitted the deed, and until after he was ar[illegible]sted, soon after his arrival at the Station [illegible]use he became very nervous and agitated, [illegible] his statements were contradictory and un[illegible]factory. He there claimed that he was in [illegible] revenue service. There is an intense feel[illegible] against Cole, and it is asserted that he was [illegible]o way justified in committing the rash act, [illegible] from his own statements. His wife was [illegible]r, and went to the Station House to see [illegible]nd her statements there do not give the [illegible]at there was any force or compulsion on [illegible] of Mr. Hiscock in the criminal inter[illegible] Mr. Hiscock was a widower with two children—a quiet, inoffensive man, and universally liked.

This certainly is not a very favorable commencement of the deliberations of the Convention.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE TRAGEDY.

ALBANY, June 4.—The man who shot Hon. L. [illegible]arris Hiscock is General Cole, a lumber dealer [illegible] Syracuse, New York. About half-past eight, [illegible]iscock was standing in the large reception [illegible]oom of the hotel, near the clerk's desk, in his [illegible]ippers. Cole, who was sitting near by, rose, [illegible]nd approaching Hiscock, made some remark which was not distinctly overheard by those [illegible]ear by, and immediately thereafter drew a [illegible]mall pistol and presenting it at his head fired, the ball entering near the right eye. Hiscock [illegible]ell back senseless, the wound bleeding [illegible]rofusely. He expired within thirty minutes [illegible]er the shooting. Cole remarked that Hiscock [illegible] been his best friend, but that while he [illegible]le) was in the army, where he rose to the [illegible]de of General in the cavalry service, he had [illegible]lted his wife, and added, "I have the proof [illegible]n my pocket." He quietly awaited the [illegible]ing of the police, and was conveyed to the [illegible]rd District Station-house. A coroner's jury [illegible]ing empannelled, but it is not likely the [illegible]uest will be commenced until to-morrow. [illegible] is a tall, fine looking man, as was Hiscock, [illegible] was, however, larger and heavier.

THE LATE MR. HISCOCK.

[illegible] Harris Hiscock was a member of three suc[illegible]ve Legislatures—including the last—from [illegible]cond District of Onondaga county, com[illegible]g the towns of Salina and Cicero. In the [illegible] Legislature Mr. Hiscock was chairman of [illegible]e Committee on Judiciary, and a member of [illegible]e Committee on Privileges and Elections. [illegible]e resided in the city of Syracuse.

[illegible]TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The following is the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury in the case of the murder of L. H. Hiscock:—

Moses Summers sworn—I reside in Syracuse, and know the deceased well; he was also a resident of Syracuse; he was about forty years of age; he is a delegate to the Convention, and came from home yesterday; he has been boarding at Stanwix Hall; I also am boarding there; I saw him last in life between 8 and 8½ o'clock this evening; he was leaning against a pillar in the reception room, smoking a cigar, and conversing with Patrick Corbett and myself; Hiscock was leaning against a pillar, looking towards Broadway, and I was looking towards Maiden Lane; we stood so near that our clothes touched; Mr. Corbett partially faced him and partially faced me; I first observed General George W. Cole, whom I know very well, and who also lives in Syracuse; he approached us from the Maiden lane entrance; when I first saw him he was eighteen or twenty feet from us; he approached deliberately towards us; when not more than twelve feet from us he raised his right hand; my impression is he drew his hand from [illegible] pocket; extending his arm, I thought he [illegible] going to shake hands with me; he continued to [illegible]nce, lifting the arm higher, until his hand was [illegible]near Mr. Hiscock's head, almost touching him; [illegible]r thought I saw a glimmering, and in the instant [illegible]anticipating mischief came the report of a pistol, Mr. Hiscock fell backward on the floor almost instantaneously; he made no exclamation; I instantly approached Mr. Cole, who had changed his position slightly; I saw then the pistol in his hand; took hold of his arm, and he put the pistol into his pocket; I said, "My God, General, what does all this mean?" He replied rather incoherently, "He has dishonored my simple, innocent wife;" he repeated that, or words to that purport, several times, and said but little more; I said to him, "General, you will have to be taken into custody;" he said he knew that, and was entirely willing to go into custody; next an officer came, and with them I went to the Station House; he made no attempt to get away at any time, he wore a business coat with side pockets; I took two pistols from his pockets and left them at the station house. One was a Derringer pistol, was warm, and had other evidences of having been recently used. On the way to the station house I asked what this meant, when he said that this man had insulted his wife, had taken advantage of her when she was ill, and thought she was going to die; he spoke of her as his simple, innocent wife; he spoke incoherently, and sometimes in apparent agony, saying he did the deed deliberately, but it was premeditated; I asked him why he had not sought the intervention of friends, and arranged it in some other way. He replied that he had not intended to do it in that way; that he intended to go to Mr. Hiscock in his room, and charge him with the iniquity, make him get down on his knees, and if he did not confess, to kill him; but that when he saw him he could not control his feelings.

At times he cried, but was apparently frenzied, saying he knew he must die. He said he was on his way to Brooklyn with his wife. She is at the Delavan House. He asked me to go to her to-night, explain the matter, and be kind to her. I have a letter written by him in the Station House to his wife. He informs her that he has met the person who had so grossly wronged her; that his (Cole's) heart was on fire, and he was the instrument of making him (Hiscock) atone for his crime as far as he could atone on earth. He addresses her as his darling Mary, and advises her to go to Brooklyn. Mr. Cole is not a drinking man, and was not, I think, under the influence of liquor. I don't think Hiscock saw Cole before Cole fired.

Dr. J. D. Harens sworn—I reside in Albany; have examined the body of L. H. Hiscock, deceased; I found a wound under the right eye, which was probably produced by a pistol ball; probed the wound, but my probe could not reach the bullet, which probably passed upward and outward towards the left hemisphere of the brain; when I first saw deceased he was still alive; he was laid upon a table, soon after which his heart ceased to beat; where the ball entered the face there were particles in the skin.

Previous to the examination of Dr. Harens, Mr. Corbett stated that he did not see Cole when the pistol was fired, his back being to him, and that he could not add anything to his testimony.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said L. Harris Hiscock came to his death by a wound from a shot from a pistol in the hand of George W. Cole, and fired by said Cole."

After the verdict, Coroner Gillespie issued his warrant for the commitment of Cole on a charge of murder.

STATEMENT OF COLE.

The following is a statement of the prisoner:—

The cause of the tragedy is this:—I had a friend, L. H. Hiscock; I thought him the best friend I had in the world; I have a wife and two children; she is as pure as snow, or was before he became acquainted with her, in 1864; I was in the army, first as a private, and last as a Major-General; I was in the army five years during the war. In 1864 my wife was taken sick, and expected to die, and sent for this lawyer to make her will, knowing him to be a friend of mine; while she was in bed he came and lifted her up, and kissed her. All this time he expressed a world of friendship for me, and sympathy for her. After her recovery he came again. One evening he came under the guise of business, when the family with whom she boarded (relatives of hers) were absent. When he started to leave she started to the door to bid him good night. He threw his arms around her, and endeavored by all means in his power to have criminal intercourse with her, she remonstrating and praying him to desist, which he finally did, but not until after shamefully insulting and exposing her. She was still weak from the result of her sickness. He then went away, and she sank to the floor with shame and exhaustion, fearful to make any alarm, as he had been there so frequently before, and false opinions might be formed; she was fearful, also, of the consequences if I should know it; he afterwards called again, and expressed so much sorrow for his conduct that she did not make any exposure. After that he continued to call, and endeavored by all means in his power to seduce her, and even made a similar forcible effort again. She, oppressed with a feeling of shame and guilt for having permitted him to kiss her, and for not having exposed the former interview, did not dare to make an exposure. This was repeated a number of times, she resisting and preventing the full accomplishment of his purposes, and he making efforts at all times to overcome her by exciting her passions. At last upon threats of exposure to me he desisted for a time. After my return from the army I had occasion to visit Washington about four months since, and while I was absent he went to my house, and solicited my wife again, beseeching her that she would submit fully. To this she made an indignant refusal, but was still not relieved of his importunities, he taking every opportunity to annoy her, but he never fully accomplished his purpose. All this time, I as a husband, felt that there was something wrong in regard to my wife, because she seldom smiled, and seemed broken-hearted during all these three years. Only a week ago last Monday he met me in the street, and asked me when I was going away again, which he had done at previous times, and therefore I noticed it. His guilty manner awoke the first suspicion in my mind as to my wife's virtue. Upon that, after my return to New York, I wrote to a friend asking him if he had ever seen any improprieties between Mr. Hiscock and my wife. He replied that he had seen suspicious circumstances. I immediately came home on Sunday morning last, and learned the above facts from the lips of my wife herself, when I found that he had betrayed the love of my wife and defiled her person, and when I found her utter broken-hearted and my home desolated, I felt distracted, and as if I should be obliged to kill her destroyer. At her solicitation, that I might avoid so great a calamity to her and her poor little children, instead of hunting him up at once and shooting him, as I felt inclined, I waited until to-day, that I might become more calm. I came to Albany to-day, from Syracuse, with my wife, intending to take her to her sister's in Brooklyn, where she might have less opportunity to brood over her troubles, and then to return myself to Albany, where I learned Mr. Hiscock was, force him at the mouth of a pistol on his knees to beg forgiveness for the great injury he had done me, and then compel him to leave the country in ten days. I thought it better to have it off my mind, and I went over to his hotel, and when I saw him the fall of my poor heart-broken wife and the disgrace of my children rose up before me, and I could not restrain myself. I had not spoken to him. I thought I was calm. I could not speak. Something was in my throat, and I could not say a word.

At the Station House, the prisoner being requested to hand over everything in his possession, he delivered his pistols, etc., and declared positively that he had retained nothing; but, on being searched, there was found concealed upon him a large sharp-bladed spring-back knife, from which it is argued he contemplated suicide.

About midnight he was removed to the jail.

George W. Cole went into the army as Captain of cavalry at the commencement of the war, served with distinction, and left the service as Brigadier-General.

He is a brother of Cornelius Cole, United States Senator from California. He also has a brother now acting as American Consul at Acapulco.

Mr. Cole has been engaged for some time past as detective in the United States Revenue service in New York. His wife is connected with some of the most respectable families in the State.

OBITUARY.

E. H. BAILY, THE SCULPTOR.

The mails of the Cuba report the death in London, on the 22d of May, of Mr. E. H. Baily, the eminent sculptor, in his eightieth year. He was a native of Bristol, the son of a ship carver, and very early gave indications of ability in the profession in which he has won so high a reputation. He became a pupil of Faxman, and his progress to fame was rapid. His best works, perhaps, are "Eve listening to the Voice," a companion to his "Eve at the Fountain," "The Graces," "The Fatigued Huntsman," "The Sleeping Nymph," and a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel for Manchester. Among his other works are, "Hercules Casting Lycus into the Sea," "Apollo Discharging his Arrows," and "Maternal Love," as well as statues of Lord Egremont, Sir Astley Cooper, Earl Grey, at Newcastle; the Duke of Sussex, for Freemasons' Hall, and a monument to Lord Holland, in Westminster Abbey. The statue of Nelson, which surmounted the lofty column in Trafalgar Square, London, is also one of his works. Mr. Baily was elected an A. R. A. in 1817, and an R. A. in 1821.

—An old lady reading an account of a distinguished old lawyer, who was said to be the father of the New York bar, exclaimed, "Poor man! he had a dreadful set of children."

—"Have you found a verdict?" said a judge to the foreman of a jury. "No, your honor; we have hunted in every corner of the room, and there isn't one there."

THE SOUTH.

DISFRANCHISEMENT.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S CONSTRUCTION OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS—A LIST OF THE DISFRANCHISED CLASSES, INCLUDING VOLUNTEERS AND CONSCRIPTS IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., June 3, 1867.—The following instructions for the government of Boards of Registration are published as an appendix to the regulations prescribed in General Orders No. 28, of May 13, 1867.—

1. All male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upward, of whatever race, color, or previous condition, who have been resident in the State for one year, except such as may be disfranchised for participation in the Rebellion, or for felony, are entitled to be registered as voters, upon their taking and subscribing the oath or affirmation prescribed by the act of Congress of March 23, 1867.

2. All those who were at any time members of Congress, or officers of the United States, civil or military, and, as such officers, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and all who were at any time members of any State Legislature, or executive or judicial officers of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; and all who have been convicted of felony against the laws of any State or of the United States, are disfranchised.

3. No one is disfranchised for participation in rebellion, unless he *previously* held some one of the offices above named.

4. The following will be regarded as Executive and Judicial officers of the State of Virginia, within the meaning of the law, viz.:—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, 2d Auditor, Register of the Land Office, State Treasurer, Attorney-General, Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, Judges of the Circuit Courts, Judge of the Court of Hustings, Justices of the County Courts, Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of any city or incorporated town, who are *ex-officio* Justices, Coroners of towns and counties, Escheators, Inspectors of tobacco, flour, and other commodities.

5. All persons who voluntarily joined the Rebel army, and all persons in that army, whether volunteers or conscripts, who committed *voluntarily* any hostile act, thereby engaged in insurrection or rebellion. Any person, however, who was forced into the Rebel army, but avoided, as far as possible, doing hostile acts, and escaped from that army as soon as possible, cannot be said to have engaged in the Rebellion.

6. All who exercised the functions of any office under the Confederate Government, or the Government of any one of the Confederate States, which functions were of a nature to aid in prosecuting the war, or maintaining the hostile character of those Governments, and all who voted for the ordinance of secession, engaged in the Rebellion, or gave aid and comfort to the enemy.

7. Those who *voluntarily* furnished supplies of food, clothing, arms, ammunition, horses or mules, or any other material of war, or labor or service of any kind, to the Confederate military or naval forces, or money, by loan or otherwise, to the Confederate Government, or aided in any way the raising, organization, or equipment of troops, gave aid and comfort to the enemy, and participated in the Rebellion and civil war against the United States.

8. To give individual soldiers food or clothing enough to relieve present suffering, or to minister to the sick or wounded, are simple acts of charity or humanity, and do not constitute giving "aid or comfort to the enemy." A parent may give his son, who belongs to the hostile army, food and clothing for his own use; but if he give him a gun, horse, or other thing, to be used for hostile purposes, he thereby gives aid and comfort to the enemy.

9. Whenever, after the examination required by paragraph 12 of the regulations of May 14th, the Board is still in doubt as to the right of the applicant to be registered as a voter, and he is then willing to take the prescribed oath, the Board will give to that oath its full weight, and register the applicant as a voter.

10. In the lists of those who are "registered after challenge and examination," and those who are "rejected upon challenge," the Board will state, in each case, what office or offices the person held previous to the late war, and what insurrectionary or rebellious acts he committed, and what kind of aid or comfort he gave to those engaged in insurrection or rebellion.

11. The challengers provided for in paragraph 12 of the Regulations of May 13th, will be selected by the Board from the most respectable and intelligent voters of the District or Ward, those who have the most extended acquaintance with the people, those who are interested in securing a fair and just registration, and who will be most likely to detect and expose any attempt at fraudulent registration. The challengers may be changed at any time, at the discretion of the Board; they will not be entitled to any pay for their services.

12. Boards of Registration will adhere strictly to the regulations published for their government, and will spare no pains to secure a just and fair registration according to these instructions. If any who are entered upon the lists as rejected by the Board after challenge and examination still believe they are entitled to vote, and are willing to take the prescribed oath, that oath will be administered (if it has not already been taken by the applicant), and the fact of his having taken the oath will be recorded opposite his name on the register. Much diligence will be required, especially in cities, on the part of members of the Board and challengers, to prevent fraudulent registration of persons who are disqualified from non-residence, minority, or felony.

13. Registering officers are hereby empowered to administer oaths to witnesses who may be summoned by the Board in any case of contested registration.

The registration will be commenced in every county and city without unnecessary delay after the receipt of this order.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

S. F. CHALFIN, Asst. Adjutant-General.

REMOVALS FROM OFFICE IN THE SOUTH.

THE REMOVAL OF GOVERNOR WELLS OF LOUISIANA—HE STILL RETAINS POSSESSION OF THE OFFICE, AND IS PREPARING A PROTEST AGAINST THE ACTION OF GENERAL SHERIDAN, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—Almost unanimous satisfaction is expressed by the press and public at the removal of Governor Wells to-day. He stills remains at the Executive office as heretofore, and is preparing a protest against General Sheridan's action, which will be sent to Washington. Wells' friends express confidence that he will be reinstated. He intends retaining possession of the office for the present.

The Board of Levee Commissioners recently appointed by General Sheridan adjourned yesterday to meet to-day. They did not meet, however, in consequence of the military order deposing them

The new Street Commissioner is one of the Registers of the Second District.

WHOLESALE REMOVALS IN MOBILE.

THE BOARDS OF ALDERMAN AND COUNCILMEN, THE TAX COLLECTOR AND CITY TREASURER, DEPOSED IN A BODY BY THE MILITARY COMMANDER.

MOBILE, June 4.—The following order was read by Mayor Horton to the Boards of Aldermen and Common Council this morning:—

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, ATLANTA, May 31, 1867.—In pursuance of the recommendation of General Swayne, commanding the Military District of Alabama, touching the recent disturbances at Mobile, and for the reason therein stated, the offices of the city, the Tax Collector, City Treasurer, Board of Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Mobile, are hereby vacated by the removal of the present incumbents.

The new appointees were inaugurated immediately after the promulgation of this order.

REMOVAL OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS IN FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 4.—The Mayor and Commissioners of Fayetteville have been removed by the Commanding General and others appointed in their places.

THE INDIAN WAR.

ATTACK ON A COACH—TWO DRIVERS KILLED—COLONEL BOZMAN KILLED—GENERAL MEAGHER'S VOLUNTEERS EQUIPPED FOR SERVICE, ETC.

OMAHA, Nebraska, June 4.—An attack was made on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s coach last Sunday. The coach left Denver on the 28th ult., and when near Fairview station, which was lately burned, was attacked by ten Indians. Two drivers were killed, one of them named Kilburn. An inside passenger escaped by jumping into the Platte. All the stock was stolen. This is the latest, and the report is confirmed by our official despatches to headquarters in this city.

Dates to May 31 have been received from Virginia City. They do not represent the danger to the settlements in Gallatin Valley as positively imminent. Nobody is known to have been hurt except Colonel Bozman, who was killed by the Blackfeet Sioux while *en route* with his command to Fort C. F. Smith.

The Acting Governor of Montana, General Meagher, has raised and equipped volunteers for the war.

General Augur and staff arrived at the end of the track of the Pacific Railroad on the 3d inst.

ALABAMA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

LARGE DELEGATIONS OF COLORED MEN IN THE CONVENTION—STRONG OPPOSITION TO JUDGE BUSTEED ON THE PART OF THE COLORED DELEGATES—BOLT OF THE MACON COUNTY DELEGATION, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 4.—The Union Republican Convention, composed of delegates of both colors, assembled in the Representatives' Hall at the Capitol to-day. Two hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance, about one hundred and thirty of whom were blacks, who participated equally in the deliberations.

Dr. Francis W. Sykes was chosen temporary chairman, and Judge William H. Smith, of Randolph, who assisted in raising a Federal regiment, was elected President; L. S. Berry (colored), G. Doster, and others, half white and half black, Vice-Presidents. Among the secretaries is a brother of John Pelham, of the Confederate army. Governor Patton was invited to a seat in the Convention.

A motion was made to invite Judge Busteed to a seat, which was strongly opposed by several colored men from Mobile, who declared him an enemy of the colored race and untrue to the Republican party. After considerable debate the motion was withdrawn, the blacks refusing to withdraw their opposition.

Judge Smith said that the Union people of Alabama would accept the measures of the Republican majority of Congress, and christen their party by its name, and the work of reconstruction must be entered upon in good faith.

D. C. Humphreys, of Huntsville, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions. General Swayne is a member of the Committee, and will draft the platform.

The Convention then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

At the afternoon session a resolution was introduced inviting Judge Busteed to address the Convention, which caused another animated discussion, pending which the Macon county delegation seceded, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Judge Busteed's fealty to the Republican party was denied by the editor of the Mobile *Nationalist*, who charged Busteed with affiliating with Rebels politically.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. 20 barrels of Whisky and other property, Michael Agnew, claimant. An information of the seizure of the subjects of the information, claimed to have been forfeited by a violation of the revenue law. The evidence offered on the part of the United States went to prove that the claimant's hotel, at the S. E. corner of Morris and Richmond streets, was visited by a Government Inspector last December, and there were found barrels of whisky, manufactured before the operation of the act of July, 1866, but not marked. The Inspector requested the claimant to show him the unmarked packages, in order that he might put the proper brand upon them, but he refused to do so, and the packages were not then marked. In February last William H. Zulich, a deputy Revenue Collector, visited the place, found the packages still unmarked, and seized them.

The claimant alleged that the Inspector had due notice of this liquor being in his possession. When he called in December he, the claimant, told him to mark the packages if it was his duty, and he did not do so. If there was a wrong done to the Government, it was the fault of its officers, and not of the claimant. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Exceptions to Auditor's reports were argued before this Court to-day.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—William Reilly was charged with assault and battery, with assault and battery with intent to commit an outrage and with outrage upon Lizzie Cavanaugh. Mrs. Cavanaugh testified that on last Thursday she was walking out the Darby road, on her way to a farm-house where she lived, and was overtaken by the defendant, who is a lad of eighteen years.

He found out where she was going, and told her that she would save a good distance by going another route. She believed him, and allowed him to lead the way, until she found herself in a lonely place in the woods, far away from any house. The defendant gave a shrill whistle when he came to this place, and six or seven other boys leaped out from behind the trees, and there outraged her person. All this was alleged to have occurred about 10 o'clock in the morning. The prosecutrix made her complaint to several policemen that evening.

Against these allegations of so foul a crime having been committed, not upon a wild mountain by wild and rude woodsmen, but within the limits of the city, and by men who were raised up in our midst, the defense offered evidence of character, denied certain statements made by the prosecutrix, and alleged that she was drunk, and should not be believed. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—In the old Court room a motion for a new trial in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Harry K. Meyers, convicted of a charge of bigamy, was argued before his Honor Judge Brewster. The principal reasons of the motion were that the defendant had never been arraigned, and unless he had, no issue was even joined between him and the Commonwealth; and that a certain marriage certificate was improperly given in testimony at the trial, it having no Government stamp upon it.

Movements of Steamers.

BOSTON, June 5.—The Africa sailed this morning with eighty passengers and $161,000 in specie for Liverpool, and $50,000 for Halifax.

PORTLAND, June 5.—The Peruvian, from Liverpool, May 19, arrived here this morning, with 705 passengers.

BOSTON, June 5.—The United States steamer Massachusetts, from Philadelphia, via New York, has arrived here with 400 seamen.

AN EMPEROR'S RIGHT TO BE CONSIDERED A WORKINGMAN.—An odd question arose recently at a sitting of the jury of the nineteenth class of the Paris Exhibition, which relates to lodgings for the workingmen. The Emperor Napoleon is an exhibitor in this class, and doubts were raised as to his competence to come forward as a candidate for a prize. M. Conti, the president of the class, who is also the Emperor's private secretary, said he thought his Majesty had better be declared "off the list." The other members of the jury, however, were of a different opinion; and the Prussian commissioner especially insisted that it would be unfair to exclude the Emperor from the competition, as, long before he became Emperor, and while yet a prisoner in Ham, he had shown great interest in the question of workingmen's lodgings, and had been one of the first to call public attention to it. Ultimately it was decided to award one of the principal prizes to his Majesty.

—An interesting musical sale recently took place in Paris. It consisted of "the effects of the late Leborne, who was at the same time Librarian and chief copyist at the opera. Not to speak of the number of engraved and copied scores, some of them very rare, of different musicians, there were upwards of two hundred letters bearing signatures more or less celebrated—such signatures as Adam, Cherubini, Clapisson, Donizetti, Madame Damoreau, Gossec, Carlotta Grisi, Th. Gautier, Halévy, Hérold, Mad'lle Georges, Kreutzer, Lesueur, Lafayette, Méhul, Meyerbeer, Martini, Mario, Nouritt, Nicol, Onslow, Picard, Päer, Ponchard, Mossini, Scribe, Spontini, Talma, Marie Taglioni, Valentino, Viotto, etc. The chief features of the sale were numerous fragments of unpublished music by great masters, principally 'out' before representation. There were fragments of the second act of 'La Favorita,' fragments of 'Guillaume Tell,' a whole act exorcised from the 'Huguenots,' fragments of 'Robert le Diable,' among the last a complete air for Bertram; and all of these unpublished and unknown."

—"When was Rome built?" inquired a school inspector. "In the night, sir," was the ready reply. "In the night?" said he; "how do you make that out?" "Why, sir, you know Rome wasn't built in a day."

—A Quaker lady recently explained to her new domestic that washing day came on every Second Day. The girl left in high dudgeon. She didn't go to be washing every other day. Not she.

SECOND EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Large Fire This Morning—Interesting Trial—Dog Crusade—Good Crops.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, June 5.—The large hay packing establishment of John Street, on North street, was nearly destroyed by fire this morning.

The trial of Samuel Clifford, for the murder of William H. Peregoy, is now progressing in the Criminal Court, and excites much interest.

Our City Council has passed a law authorizing the indiscriminate slaughter of dogs during the summer.

Accounts from all parts of the State are most favorable to the crops.

The Murder Trial at Stroudsburg.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., June 5.—The case of the Commonwealth against Alexander Gould, William Ackerson, and Henry Neckas, tried before Hon. G. B. Barrett, for the murder of Catharine Kerchner, resulted to-day in a verdict of acquittal. This was an extraordinary case, and occupied the entire time of the Court for the last eight days.

The following eminent medical gentlemen were examined as experts for the defense, viz.:—Professor Gross, Doctors Seth Pancoast and James Taylor, of Philadelphia, Doctors Jackson and Walton, of Stroudsburg, Professor Huebner, of Bethlehem, and Dr. De Young, of Mauch Chunk.

The counsel for the defendants were Hon. John D. Stilles, of Allentown, General Charles Albright, of Mauch Chunk, and Samuel S. Dreher, Esq., of Stroudsburg. They conducted the defense with masterly ability, and their arguments to the jury were particularly able and eloquent.

No trial in this part of Pennsylvania has ever before created so much interest.

New Jersey Equal Suffrage Convention

During the proceedings of this Convention an account of which will be found elsewhere, the following letter was read from Hon. Henry Wilson, and a telegram from Hon. Charles Sumner:—

FROM HON. H. WILSON.

NATICK, June 1, 1867.—Hon. James M. Scovel—Dear Sir:—It will not be in my power to attend your meeting. Success to you and your cause—our cause—the cause our hearts love and our judgments approve.

Yours, truly, H. WILSON.

FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, June 3, 1867.—Hon. James M. Scovel, and others, Committee of the Convention:—Numerous duties compel me to decline your invitation, but I wish you God speed in securing to New Jersey a republican Government according to the American definition. CHARLES SUMNER.

Unexpected Arrival of General Grant at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5.—Unheralded, General Grant, accompanied by his son, arrived at the post yesterday afternoon. His presence was unknown to the officers of the Academy until they found him sitting in the gallery of the Riding Hall, quietly awaiting the troopers' exercise ordered before the Board of Visitors. He has exchanged humorous salutations with the cadets, congratulating them in the highest terms upon the successful commencement of their examination. He contemplates returning to Washington to-day.

The Senatorial Excursion Party.

MAIN STEM, Union Pacific Railroad, 361 miles west of Omaha, June 4.—The excursion party accompanying Senator Wade spent to-day in General Augur's camp, at this point, the end of the railroad track, two and a quarter miles of which have been laid since 10 o'clock this morning. General Sherman starts to-morrow morning, with General Augur's command, for Fort Sedgwick and Julesburg Station, to look after the Indian depredations on the stage line.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Travellers from the North, journeying to New Orleans by sea, are informed that the Balize Telegraph line is working regularly between the Southwest Pass and New Orleans, and that parties desiring to notify their friends of their arrival, may telegraph direct from Balize, by sending their despatches ashore in the Associated Press news-boat, which boards every vessel at Pilot Town.

From Cincinnati—Severe Storm.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The heaviest thunder storm ever known here passed over the city yesterday afternoon, doing considerable damage to the streets, and filling cellars with water. Several houses were struck by lightning. The number of deaths in this city last month was 273.

Mr. Durant Declines the Governorship of Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—It is ascertained that Mr. Durant this morning telegraphed to General Sheridan, in response to the appointment tendered him as Governor of Louisiana, peremptorily declining the honor.

Consul Recognized.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President has recognized Charles Mali as Consul of Belgium in New York.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Cotton dull at 27¾@28 cents. Flour heavy, and 20@30c. lower; sales of 2200 bbls. State, $9@11·75; Ohio, $11·30@13·75; Western, $9@12·75 Southern, $11@15·50. Wheat dull and lower; quotations are nominal. Corn heavy and declined 4@5c.; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western, $1·12@1·15. Oats dull; Western, 82@84 cents. Provisions dull. New Mess, $23. Lard, in barrels, 12½@13¾. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Stocks dull and heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 87¾; Reading, 104¼; Canton Company, 43; Erie, 59¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 115; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 75½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 67¾; New York Central, 98⅜; Illinois Central, 118¾; Cumberland preferred, 29¼; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 93; Hudson River, 104½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109⅞; do. 1864, 105⅝; do. 1865, 106¼; do. new issue, 108; do. Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106¼; all others, 105⅜. Money, 7 ⅌ cent. Sterling Exchange, unchanged. Gold, 136⅜.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, June 5, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 112 was bid for 6s of 1881; 109¾ for 1862 5-20s; 105⅝ for 1864 5-20s; 108¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 99⅝ for 10-40s; and 105⅞@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52⅛, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51⅜@51½, an advance of ⅛; 128¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 33¼ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 26¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19¼; 75 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12½ for Hestonville; and 35½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Corn Exchange sold at 66; 106 was bid for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 110 for Kensington; 65 for Girard; 90 for Western; 68½ for City; 61 for Commonwealth; 63 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 57½ was bid for Morris Canal; 16¼ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅜; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 136⅜; 1 P. M., 136⅜, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price of last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of this morning says:—

"The Money Market is quoted 6@7 per cent. on call loans, with some business at 5 per cent. to favorite houses, but the latter is an exceptional rate. Lenders expect rates to be fully maintained as the year advances and are not disposed to make long engagements under legal interest. The letter of Secretary McCulloch has ceased to be regarded as expansive, and it is now fully understood that he must carry on his department until Congress meets in December with temporary loans, if the customs revenue, the internal taxes, and his surplus gold are not sufficient to pay unexpected expenses to which his letter refers. As he has no power to make fresh issues of paper to be used as circulation, he must come as a borrower, and his presence in this is justly dreaded by inferior borrowers, who must yield him the preference. Next week, in the payment of the compound notes, the department will destroy eight millions of legal tenders forming the most desirable reserve held by the banks. They will probably get in exchange for it a good deal of national bank currency."

—The *Commercial Advertiser* says:—

"A private despatch from Washington reports the following changes in the condition of the public debt, as shown by the statement of June 1, compared with that of May 1:—

Five-twenties	Increase	$65,000,000
Seven-thirties	Decrease	37,000,000
Compound notes	Decrease	1,000,000
United States notes	Decrease	1,000,000
Coin certificates	Decrease	2,000,000

"The amount of coin in the Treasury is stated at $81,000,000, and of currency at $71,000,000, against $33,000,000 on May 1. If this last item, showing an increase of $38,000,000 in the currency balance be correct, the present condition of the money market is readily accounted for."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

$500 U S 7-30s..Je	105⅜	$2000 Pa R 2m 6s	93⅝
$500 do...Au	106	$1000 Sch N Imp L	83

FIRST BOARD.

21 sh Corn Ex Bk...c.	66	100 sh N Y & Mid	3⅝
200 sh Read R.......b30.	52⅛	100 do	3⅝
1 do.......s30..	52 1-16	100 sh Penna R	51⅜
1 do.......s.80..	52 1-16	45 do	51⅝
50 do......s5wn..	52⅛	10 do	51⅝
28 sh N Penna scr	33	10 do	51⅝

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. new, 108¼@108⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅜@99⅝; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅞@105¼; 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16¼; May, 1865, 15¾; August, 1865, 14¾; September, 1865, 14¼; October, 1865, 13¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 109¾@110; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106⅜@106⅝; do., 1865, new, 108@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99⅝; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105½@105⅞; do., July, 105½@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1864, 118¾@119; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118½; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117½; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116½; do., May, 1865, 115⅝@116; do., Aug., 1865, 114¾@115; do., September, 1865, 114¼@114½; October, 1865, 113¾@114; Gold, 136½@137. Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.—Bark—The stock is light, and No. 1 Quercitron is in moderate request at $41·50@42 ⅌ ton.

Cloverseed is selling in a small way from second hands at $10 ⅌ bushel. The whole stock in the country will not exceed 3000 bushels, most of which is in the hands of a few dealers. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $3@3·05.

The Flour Market continues excessively dull, and prices are weak. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@9 ⅌ barrel for superfine; $9@10·25 for extras; $11·50@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull; we quote at $8@8·25 ⅌ barrel, a decline. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is scarcely anything doing in Wheat to establish quotations. In the absence of sales of Pennsylvania red we quote at $2·50@2·75 ⅌ bushel; 400 bushels California sold at $3·10. Rye ranges from $1·64 to $1·65. Corn is quiet at the decline noted yesterday; sales of 5000 bushels yellow at $1·17@1·18. Oats are selling at 80@82c.

Whisky—nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................JUNE 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............72 | 11 A. M..............83 | 2 P. M..............85

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Tempest, Wilson, Bangor, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, Trinidad, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Susan Ellen, Brinsfield, Chester River, S. J. Christian & Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Annie May, May, Boston, Rothermel & Shaner.
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr C. Fossett, Harding, 17 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Steamer Florence Franklin, Pearson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW.

Barque Blue Nose, from Cardiff; three barques, unknown; brigs Anna, and Regina, from Ponce; A. H. Curtis, from Cienfuegos, and about twenty light schrs, all under canvas.—Reported by Mr. Charles D. Schellinger, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Chase, Harding, hence, at Providence 3d instant.

Brig Olive, Fox, hence for Boston, put into Hyannis 3d inst. 2d inst., at midnight, off Cross Rip Light, was ran into by an unknown schooner, and had her rail broken, house stove, mainsail torn, etc. The damage to the schooner is unknown.

Schr Julia Smith, Briggs, hence for Ipswich, with coal, went ashore Friday afternoon near Brandywine Light. Vessel and cargo a total loss; all hands taken off by schr M. C. Hart, and arrived at this port last evening.

Schr N. H. Benedict, Ellis, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 1st inst.

Schrs S. Hotchkiss, Rackett; Naiad Queen, Chase; and I. C. Runyon, Mathis, hence, at Providence 3d instant.

Schrs R. H. Daly, Sauders, and Gen. Torbett, Johnson, hence, at Pawtucket 3d inst.

Schr R. Vaux, Powell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schrs W. B. Jenkins, Seaman, and Argus Eye, Townsend, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr A. Falkenberg, Tirrell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at Newport 1st inst.

Schrs Maria Roxana, Palmer, and I. F. Wheeler, Dyer, hence, at Portland 3d inst.

Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, hence, at New Bedford 3d inst.

Schrs Hunter, Endicott, and S. Crocker, Presbrey, hence, at Dighton 2d inst.

Schr E. M. Hamilton, Smith, from Windsor for Philadelphia, at Portland 3d inst.

Schr Anna Magee, Ketchum, hence, at Kingston 25th ult.

Schrs J. L. Maloy, Russell; S. H. Gibson, Bartlett; M. M. Freeman, Howes; L. A. May, Baker; Broadfield Crowell; V. Sharp, Sharp; T. Lake, Adams; W. P. Phillips, Somers; S. Purves, Shaw; J. D. McCarthy, Smith; D. Collins, Townsend; S. P. M. Tasker, Allen; A. D. Scull, Scull; R. H. Shannon, Dilks; L. Ellen, Jeffers; H. W. Godfrey, Sears; C. W. Locke, Huntley; C. Newkirk, Huntley; E. A. Conant, Foss; S. Cullen, Robinson; J. M. Broomal, Brown; J. B. Clayton, Clayton; J. G. Babcock, Fisher; and W. Wallace, Scull, hence at Boston 3d inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived, steamship Baltic from Bremen.
Steamship Helvetia, from Liverpool.
Below, steamship St. Laurent, from Havre.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Arrived, steamship Rapidan from New Orleans.
Ship Belle Wood, Colefield, from Liverpool.
Ship Energie, Christoffers, from Antwerp.
Ship Electric, Junge, from Hamburg.
Barque Diamant, Kruse, from Canton.
Barque J. Bertaux, Curry, from Cardiff.
Barque E. Hill, Gerard, from Palermo.
Barque Ella and Annie, from Buenos Ayres.
Barque Azelia, Brown, from Rio Janeiro.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street),

EVERY HALF HOUR

FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY,

AND

THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL.

First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·25 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The United States as Mediator.

From the Tribune.

The House of Representatives gave a true expression of the unanimous feelings of the people of the United States when, on the 17th of December, 1866, it resolved to recommend to the Executive Department of the Government "that the friendly offices of this Government, if practicable, be offered for the promotion of peace and harmony in South America." If governments and peoples have, unfortunately, not yet learned to avoid war altogether, it yet is a cheering sign of the steady progress of civilization that men everywhere come to regard it as a sacred duty to look to peace conferences rather than to arbitrament of the sword for the settlement of grave complications.

We readily admit that the result of the Peace Conferences which during the last ten years have been held in Europe and America, is not entirely satisfactory to those who deem it both possible and desirable to abolish all wars. The Peace Conference held in Washington before the outbreak of the Rebellion was a failure; so was the London Conference, which attempted a peaceful solution of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and the Conference, which was to avert last year the German-Italian war did not take place at all. But granting all this, we rejoice at the fact that, ere any of the great wars just referred to was begun, the idea of a Peace Congress was conceived, and an earnest effort made to prevent the atrocities and the barbarities of war. It was, therefore, eminently proper that the representatives of the American people, in Congress assembled, should recommend, and the Executive should accordingly undertake, the pacific termination of the wars which for some time have been raging on both the Pacific and the Atlantic coasts of South America.

Of the manner in which the United States Government has acquitted itself of its important task, we have now ample information. It appears that our Ministers at the several South American capitals were instructed to propose that a conference be held in the City of Washington, consisting of Plenipotentiaries of the belligerent powers, to be presided over by some person designated by the President of the United States, and that in case of the disagreement of the Plenipotentiaries, the President designate some State or sovereign, not the United States, nor one of the belligerents, to be an umpire to decide all questions which shall be referred to him by the Conference, and the decision of that umpire shall be binding upon all the parties.

In comparing the terms of this mediation with those of the recent London Conference, it is evident that the proposition made by our Government demanded from belligerent powers greater concessions than at the recent London Conference were demanded from either France or Prussia. At the London Conference both Prussia and France were left free to reject any advice that would be tendered, and to make their final appeal to the decision of arms. The South American States, on the other hand, were asked by our Government to bind themselves to abide by the decision of an umpire designated by the United States. While Prussia and France could have no reason whatever to dislike participation in the Conference, the South American States would naturally feel doubtful whether it was safe to trust an umpire who might not understand the subject in all its bearings, or have preconceived notions favoring one of the belligerents.

Mr. Seward's plan has not met with a favorable reception in the South American republics. The Argentine Republic and Brazil have declined taking part in the Conference, and Peru and her allies will soon follow their example. We shall not stop to examine whether the failure is to be more attributed to the nature of the plan proposed, or to the obstinate disposition shown by the several Governments. At all events, this pacific settlement of warlike complications is, in every question and at any time, an undertaking so praiseworthy that we cannot but hope that our Government, our Congress, and our people will not cease to give to the subject the most earnest attention. If anything can be done towards diminishing the number of wars in American countries, it is in particular the United States which can do it.

The Debate in the British Parliament on Female Suffrage.

From the Times.

It is certainly a notable circumstance that *seventy-three* members of the British Parliament have just cast their votes in favor of female suffrage.

The proposition did not look to admitting all English females to the privilege of voting any more than the Representation bill, of which it was an amendment, looked to admitting all males to the privilege of voting. The motion was to substitute the word *person* for the word "man" in the bill, and its practical application was only to secure the enfranchisement of spinsters and widows, *not* of married women. Its adoption may, perhaps, be taken as logically necessitating the enfranchisement of all women, married as well as single, just as the adoption of Disraeli's measure for enlarging the number of voters may be logically regarded as ultimately resulting in universal suffrage for men.

But, fortunately for the stability of the British Constitution, the British Parliament ordinarily acts upon the idea that the art of government is quite an *illogical* affair, or, at all events, that it should not be based upon the rules of chop-logic which are peddled out wholesale and retail by the dealers in that article. Hence the greatest of all modern logicians, John Stuart Mill, stopped short with the proposition to confer the franchise upon spinsters and widows, leaving married women among the non-voting classes, and moreover, disfranchising maids and widows whenever they may have the fortune to fall into wedlock. Still, the *principle* of female suffrage is embraced in Mr. Mill's scheme, and it is not to be wondered at that the introduction of such a revolutionary idea into the British Parliament has caused a great deal of discussion in the English press and in society.

Not only were seventy-three members found to support this principle and its application, but, in the debate on the proposition, some of the ablest members took sides in its favor. As the originator of the scheme, Mr. Mill gave forth arguments at least worthy of attention. It was favored also by Mr. Denman, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir G. Bowyer, while its principal opponent was Mr. Karslake, who was sustained by Mr. Laing, Mr. Onslow, and Lord Galway.

Mr. Mill's arguments were not at all novel to those aware of the political views he has put forward in his published works. Neither, so far as they referred to general principles, could they be at all striking to those in this country who are familiar with our long-standing discussion on the ponderous question of "Woman's rights." A number of his points were of exclusive application to Great Britain—to its laws and customs as respects the relations of women; and they have no bearing whatever upon this country, or upon the laws on the same subject which prevail, with variations, in all the States of the Union. As regards the regulation of the civil rights and property rights of women, we are far in advance of England, and all Americans will agree that the English laws need correction on these points.

His argument on the main question of female suffrage was in support of a position which we may state thus:—That the present condition of English legislation, the practical working of English institutions, and the general experience of the English people, show that while women are excluded from all voice in public affairs, these affairs will not be so managed as to maintain the highest interests of women in her relation to the State, to society, and to the welfare of the human race. His illustrations all bear upon this position. We must confess we cannot see the applicability of the greater part of them, as reasons for establishing female suffrage. It is certain that the most of the measures he advocates can be effected without permitting women to take any part in politics or elections. We know that here, for example, the education of one sex is as well provided for by the State as the education of the other sex. We know that the rights of property of women are quite as well protected as those of men.

We know that in the administration of justice, the crimes committed by males against females are, to say the least, quite as severely punished as those committed by females against males; and if in England women may be "kicked or trodden to death" by men with impunity, we assure him that his sex enjoys no such privileges in America. In regard, then, to the great matters of education, property, and the administration of justice, we have secured in this country all that can possibly be demanded for or by women, without conferring on them the franchise. In so far, therefore, as his argument in favor of female suffrage is based on these points, it is fallacious and inconclusive. And really, there is but little more to his argument. We are astonished at the narrowness and shallowness of the whole thing, when we consider the ability and intellectual power of its author.

The speeches against Mr. Mill's amendment and in reply to his arguments were of such a meagre kind as to be quite unworthy of notice. It is evident that the question is one which members of Parliament have not considered as we have been compelled to consider it in this country. They probably do not regard it of any practical consequence in English politics, and therefore think that something in the way of *chaff* is all that is necessary in dealing with it. We judge that their view is not far from correct—even though seventy-three members voted in favor of Mr. Mill's scheme.

The morning after the debate, the London *Times* treated the question editorially. It spoke, as we have done, of the ineffective character of Mr. Mill's speech, but reasoned against it on grounds which would be laughed at by the advocates of "women's rights" in this country. After doing so at length, it came to the broad conclusion that "ever since the world has existed the great mass of women have been of weaker mental powers than men, and with an instinctive tendency to submit themselves to the control of the stronger sex. Their destiny is marriage, their chief function is maternity, their sphere is domestic and social life. This is their condition now, and political rights may well be settled in accordance with it."

Expansion of the United States—Mexican Troubles—The St. Lawrence River.

From the Herald.

Continental expansion of the area of freedom, once scouted as the dream of visionaries, has become a practicable possibility. Parties once opposed inch by inch every movement for the extension of our territory, but who would venture such opposition now, in the changed conditions of social existence? All the argument in favor of cramping national growth—supporting the pent-up Utica system of development—was drawn from the history of other ages. Asiatic empires and ancient Rome supplied the staple of comparison. Governments with greatly extended territories were "giants without bones;" their deficient vitality, the result of their size, involved their easy dismemberment in times of trouble. Doubtless all this was once true, and its truth depended upon the fact of imperfect communication between the parts of an empire.

An Emperor of Rome might have been dead and his successor named for a year before this news had penetrated into the remoter States subject to Roman rule; but when the vote for President is cast over the whole area of the United States, the result is known at New York within a day. This would be the same if the area of the republic were twenty times greater than it is. The telegraph, that wonderful nervous system of nations, puts all the parts in close and constant relation, compacts the vast mass into unity of sensation and thought, and makes a great empire subject to the same laws of life that hitherto governed small ones. Railroads and steamboats are its adjuncts, and together these characteristic powers of the age have destroyed all argument against extended empire.

Is it not, then, for the obvious advantage of the human race and the world's progress that the best example of government on a continent should be extended to all the peoples it contains? Here is Mexico, still in the butchery and throat cutting of quarrels that hardly pretend to a purpose. Spaniard and Indian commingled, the worst compound of history is daily proving itself in Mexico and some other places an impracticable mixture for development in civilized life, and exhibiting its tendencies to barbarism. Would it not be in all respects an advantage for the United States to occupy at once this beautiful country that tends to become an uninhabited waste by the mutual murderings of its parties and people? Should we not extend in that direction the benefits of the order, civilization, and energy that have made us the most prosperous people on the earth, and thus open new and splendid channels for the vast European emigration that still pours in upon us, and forces the extension of our frontiers whether we will or no? What advantage was it to the world or humanity that we frowned away a European attempt to establish order, if we are not ready to supply an adequate substitute? On our northern border we are confronted by an attempt to build up one more government on a system that even in Europe only lives by the inability of the people to take mutual action against it. It will fall by its own weight soon enough, and its people will fall into our arms; but in the meantime we must not permit it to become a nuisance by the agitation of such a small point of hostility as lies in the question of the navigation of the St. Lawrence river. The way to prevent this is by buying or taking, on the large law of national necessity, all the country between the Maine boundary and the ocean that lies to the south of the St. Lawrence river. Every inch of the continent gravitates towards the Stars and Stripes; but our convenience, on one hand, and common humanity on the other, require that in the cases of Mexico and the St. Lawrence country we should take action to hasten the operation of the natural law.

Congregation of Sovereigns in Europe—What is to Come Out of It?

From the Herald.

In 1815 Paris presented a sight such as has been rarely seen in the history of the world. A great battle had been fought—a battle in which an empire and a dynasty were staked, and France was unsuccessful. The empire perished, the dynasty was exiled, and Paris, the pride of France, was occupied by well-nigh a million of strangers. The allied armies, headed by their respective generals, and also by their respective sovereigns, held possession of the French capital, and dictated, not unjustly, but somewhat severely, the terms on which alone peace was to be secured. It was a sorrowful day for France, for Paris, for the family of Napoleon, and for many other families besides—a day strangely mixed with joy and sorrow, with relief and depression of spirits, and which will not and cannot be soon forgotten.

Fifty-two years have since elapsed, and now, in 1867, Paris witnesses and endures another "occupation." The representatives of the allied sovereigns are there, and other sovereigns from the East and from the South, as well as from the West and from the North, not then represented. This time, however, the circumstances are altogether chonged. The dynasty they then restored is again in exile, and the dynasty they dethroned and exiled is again in power. The Parisians, then clothed with sackcloth and sitting in dust and ashes, are now full of life and spirit, and clothed with their holiday attire; and Paris, having adorned herself with new beauties, shines with greater splendor and attractiveness than ever. Then they came as conquerors and the sworn foes of Napoleon; now they come as friends, to be the guests of Napoleon's nephew. Such and so strange are the vicissitudes of fortune! Well, indeed, may the crowned heads reflect, as they gather around the Emperor's board, on the vanity of human things.

This congregation of the princes and rulers of Europe is interesting for other reasons than for the contrast which it presents to a former period. It indicates that great success has been achieved. It does more—it promises to be fruitful of great and lasting results. It will be strange if Napoleon is not now fully and formally admitted into the dynastic family of Europe. If he has been waiting for some such event, as we have reason to believe he has, we can discover no reason why his coronation should be longer deferred. Fuller recognition than he is now receiving from his royal brothers and sisters is impossible. He may, therefore, with good grace, and without dreading the insinuation that he has forced himself into unwilling company, put on the imperial crown. The hand of the Holy Father alone is requisite to complete the work. An imperial coronation, unless we greatly mistake, will give France a holiday ere many months roll past.

Another result of this Congress of sovereigns is the all but certain settlement of the affairs of the East. On this difficult and long-vexed question the different Governments are evidently getting more and more into unison. Nothing more is necessary to secure a temporary arrangement. We have no hope that the settlement will be final. We are satisfied, however, that difficulties will be got over, that peace will be secured for the present, and the burial of the "sick man" not unduly hastened. Well-laid schemes are sometimes defeated, and notwithstanding the hopeful appearances of the present, we must still be allowed to doubt whether the various States of Europe, armed to the teeth and ready for conflict at a moment's notice, will so easily settle down into a condition of permanent repose.

The Congress of Sovereigns.

From the World.

Half a century has rolled away since any capital of Europe witnessed such a congress of sovereigns as is now assembling at Paris. Fifty years ago and more, the princes who had combined their forces in a holy league for the overthrow of the first Napoleon, celebrated in London the triumph which had been won at Waterloo. British children then stared at the Czar, and British tradesmen bowed low before the majesties of Prussia and of Holland. The work of these august monarchs had, to all seeming, been thoroughly and finally done. On the 2d of August, 1815, a solemn convention had been signed by their representatives in Paris, Wellington, Castlereagh, and Metternich, to the effect that "Napoleon Bonaparte being now in the power of the allied sovereigns, their Majesties of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, have agreed, in virtue of the stipulations of the treaty of March 25, 1815, upon the measures most proper to render all enterprises impossible on his part against the peace of Europe."

We know what these "measures" were; how the "King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," the king, as Swift so bitterly and truly put it, of

"Divided hearts, united States,"

consented to become the turnkey of Europe; how the majesties of Austria, Prussia, and Russia sent "commissioners" to St. Helena to see that the royal turnkey did his duty; how the formidable eagle enmeshed and caged beat out his mighty life upon that lonely island-rock of the African Atlantic. All these things the sovereigns assembled in London half a century ago did most jubilantly exult over, and commend to the sympathy and the admiration of Christendom.

It is a vastly more brilliant and imposing congress which is meeting now in Paris, and under auspices how different! The sovereigns of Russia and Prussia in person; the heir of the "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland;" the Kings of Portugal and of Belgium, are convened to-day in the capital from which fifty years ago "Napoleon Bonaparte" was expelled by the arms of Europe, as the guests of an Emperor who wears the name and wields the sceptre and sits upon the throne of the exile of St. Helena. The Paris which was then the prize is now the metropolis of Europe; the France which was then the terror of Christendom is now the host of all the world at a festival of the peaceful arts. From Japan and from Turkey, the Tycoon and the Sultan, monarchs with whom Europe fifty years ago had little more to do than with the Khans of Bokhara and Samarcand, come up now to this marvellous gathering of the potentates of the earth. Never has the sword achieved such a brilliant and visible victory over the mutual distrust of nations and the traditional reserve of princes, as the third Napoleon sees confessed all about his palace to-day in the name of industry and of commerce, of human progress and of the useful arts. Speculation, of course, will be rife, on both sides of the sea, as to the secret motives which may have led to this extraordinary congregation of "principalities and of powers," and as to the probable results on the policy of Europe of this rare, this unprecedented opportunity afforded to the rulers of mankind to take counsel together face to face. We need not yield to the temptations of such speculation upon such matters.

It is enough that in this splendid homage rendered by Europe to the primacy of modern and imperial France, we may easily recognize a signal tribute to the spirit of the age. In spite of all the wars which have shocked the world during the past twenty years, in spite of the rumors of wars which still shake and perturb the Old World, nothing can be more certain than that the already dominant and steadily rising power of this age is the real interest of the real people of Christendom. "Public opinion," said the present Emperor of the French on a memorable occasion, "public opinion always gets the victory in the end." Nothing can be more true; and the secret of the sure victory of public opinion is the emancipation of private industry and of private enterprise. What is called the "democratic" change which has of late years been coming over the social aspect of Europe, a change which marks itself particularly in the increased splendor and luxuriousness of the average style of living in the European capitals, is simply a symbol of this progressive emancipation of industry and of enterprise. The things which half a century ago were the privileges of Dukes and Earls are now the habits of thousands of prosperous, though untitled men in every European country. As the one sovereign of Christendom who has steadily fostered and fought for this progressive emancipation of industry and of enterprise, the Emperor of the French fills his rightful place in the hierarchy of rulers, when he sees the Princes of Europe coming together in his capital to admire and be instructed by the most stupendous exhibition of the results of industry and of enterprise which the world has ever seen. The monarch who has seen the industry and the wealth of France tripled beneath his eyes during a reign of twenty years, and yet who has not feared to lay before France the accumulated evidences of a world-wide progress scarcely less remarkable than her own, may fairly claim to be hailed as the Napoleon of Peace. It is impossible to divine the future. The most astute of mortals may make the most fatal mistakes. The consolidation of great European nationalities may bring on, by a lamentable fatality, new and great European wars. But the present at least we can see and comprehend, and the scenes which are passing now in Paris are the most dazzling homage which has yet been paid to the genius and the fortune of the heir of Napoleon I.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

☞ REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 30.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,

5 28 tJ29 W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

☞ OFFICE OF THE TREMONT COAL COMPANY.

No. 15 PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, May 30, 1867.

The Interest Coupons on the Mortgage Bonds of the TREMONT COAL COMPANY, due June 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after that date.

5 30 6t GEORGE H. COLKET, Treasurer.

OLD RYE WHISKIES!

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths.
Great Varietv, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,
(Below the Girard House).

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

☞ NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 10th of June at 12 M., to take into consideration the leasing of the property.

6 1 5t ROBT. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
327 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8 fmwem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
3 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
5 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE
IS REMOVED
FROM THE OLD STAND TO
No. 11 South NINTH Street.
5 27 R. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSE

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has be
displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. Ne
and magnificent cottages have been erected;
Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a
made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and i
the essentials of a popular summer resort, a sp
improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is i
a popular feature, when properly understood
ated at the extreme southern portion of the St
occupying a neck of land at the confluen
Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean. It be
entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored
continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the sur
that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the eff
of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the wa
comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 8
miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory charac
ter. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house ac
commodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J.
Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West a
Miller as proprietors, all under the management
gentlemen who have well-established reputation
hotel men. 6 3 mwslow

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N.

The above House will be opened on the 1st of JU
For particulars, etc., address

WM. T. CALER PROPRIETO
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N

CONGRESS HA
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, Ju
1. Terms for June, $3·50 per day, or $21 per week.

Address
J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as
CHESNUT GROVE,
at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delawar
county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the recep
of guests 5 1

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

TAXES ON THE MANUFACTURE OF CARS.—The following letter, containing important decisions, has been received in this city from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 29.—Sir:—Your letter of the 26th ultimo, submitting a series of rules for the consideration of this office, relative to the mode of taxing cars, etc., has received due attention.

The act of July 13, 1866, exempts from taxation repairs of articles of all kinds. This exemption leaves the question of taxation of cars precisely where it was prior to the act of June 30, 1864, with these exceptions. The present law exempts car-wheels from taxation; but prior to June 30, 1864, the taxes paid on car-wheels were allowed to be deducted from the tax assessed on the finished car, and the present law imposes a tax of five per cent. ad valorem, while the act of July, 1862, imposed only three per cent. ad valorem.

Under the act of July, 1862, this office ruled that every new car or locomotive must be regarded as a manufacture, and taxable as such, even though it be made to take the place of a car or locomotive which is worn out and thrown aside.

An old car or locomotive would not be liable to an ad valorem tax on account of any repairs made thereon, but all articles used in such repairs, or new parts furnished, which have in themselves a commercial value, and which would be liable to tax if sold or removed from the place of manufacture for sale, are equally liable to tax when made for and used in the repairs of old cars and engines.

The ruling is believed to have been strictly in accordance with the law in force at that time, and I know of no reason why it is not entirely and strictly in accordance with the provision of the law as now in force. It is believed to be impracticable to determine what is new work, or what is repairs, by adopting as a rule the relative percentage which the new and the old bear to the finished car or engine.

Repairs, however great, which do not destroy the identity of the article or thing repaired, are still repairs, and not taxable; but when a car or engine is substantially new, though containing some part or pieces which have been more or less used in other cars or engines, they are to be taxed on their entire value, less such deductions as the law allows; car bodies and trucks, when made by different persons, firms, or companies, are considered as separate and distinct manufactures, and each is to be assessed upon them when put together, unless they shall be increased in value by painting, varnishing, or being otherwise more completely finished, or fitted for use or sale, in which event they will be liable to an additional tax of five per cent. on the amount of increased value.

When a new car body is made for an old truck, or new trucks for an old car body, the car body or trucks are to be taxed as new work.

Cars which are reconstructed by placing bodies which have been in use, and on which a tax has been paid, and trucks which have in like manner been in use and subject to tax, are not liable to an additional tax, and trucks which are reconstructed from material selected from two or more trucks which have been in use, will not be considered "new manufactures," but repairs only.

Wheels and other castings of iron, copper, or brass, which are in themselves separate and distinct manufactures, made for cars or used in the repairs of cars prior to March 2, 1867, were not exempted from tax, but by the act of March 2, 1867, all castings for cars are exempt, whether used in the construction of new work or in repairs. Railroad companies are not required to pay a special tax for any machine shops where only repairs are made. Yours, respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE.—The mortal remains of the late Signor Perelli, which, at the time of the funeral, were temporarily deposited in the vault of the Cathedral Cemetery, were yesterday consigned to their final resting place in the Woodland Cemetery, west of the Schuylkill. At about 6 o'clock in the evening a number of carriages containing the friends of the deceased, arrived at the Cemetery, where, after offering up a fervent prayer to the Throne of Grace, the richly ornamented coffin holding the remains was lowered into the grave.

The scene was a highly impressive one, and when the last sad look was taken at the remains, many present were affected even to tears. Madame D'Hervilly, Madame Ruiz, Miss Ruiz, Miss E. Gilmore, Signor P. Rondinella, Elias Durand, A. B. Durand, H. T. Peck, Victor Semiladis, J. E. McCaulley, J. D. Hervilly, Esq., and others of Signor Perelli's many devoted friends, were present, and plainly showed by their demeanor the strong hold the distinguished deceased had had on their affections.

THE NEW RUTLEDGE SCHOOL-HOUSE.—The dedication of the new school-house in the First Ward, known as the "Rutledge," located at Seventh and Morris streets, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the presence of e Committee of Property of the Board of hool Control, Messrs. William C. Haines, John Green, Leonard R. Fletcher, M. Hall Stanton, rles W. Carrigan, Lewis H. Esler, Inspector he Board; Henry W. Halliwell, Secretary of oard; Mr. Billington, of Common Council, number of invited guests, together with aster mechanics of the building.

e new building is 81 by 67 feet front, and is stories high. It has twelve class rooms, th the necessary committee and clothing oms.

The new school-house cost in the neighborhood of $18,000.

A GOOD WORK.—A meeting of the Women's Freedmen's Relief Society took place yesterday morning, at their rooms, No. 711 Sansom street. This Association is a branch of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Union Commission, having branches also throughout the State, and co-operating with other Aid Societies for the education and care of the Freedmen.

From the President's (Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith) report read at the meeting, it appears that over $6000 worth of donations in clothing, etc., have been received since November last, and all the applications for relief made since they have been able to meet. The donations in money received during this period were $3473·80. Expenditures for educational purposes, supplies, and rent, were $2397·88. Six teachers have been supported in the South during the year.

REBUILDING OF THE REED STREET SEWER.—The plans for repairing and rebuilding the Reed street culvert, from Otsego street to the river Delaware, a distance of about 1000 feet, have been approved, and the work will shortly be commenced. For a distance of 459 feet from Otsego street the top of the old sewer will be taken off, and replaced with a new arch, 9 feet in diameter, and for a distance of 489 feet there will be a new sewer of the same dimensions. A wooden trunk, 9 feet wide and 8 feet high, will be extended from the brick work to the river, the trunk to have on each side of it crib-work 8 feet wide.

SWINDLING ON A SMALL SCALE.—Attention has been called to the fact that there are several places in this city where poor people who are in want of houses are swindled. When house-hunters call, they are told that the house advertised has just been rented, but if the parties will register their names and pay one dollar, a house can be obtained the next day. The money is paid and day after day the promised house is not forthcoming. Persons in want of houses should inquire carefully into the character of the house agents before employing them.

LICENSES.—Up to yesterday the City Commissioners have granted tavern licenses to 3400 persons. The entire number will reach about 4000. A large number who have applied for licenses have not yet paid the City Treasurer. All who neglect to pay by the 15th inst. will be subject to prosecution.

ALDERMANIC FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following-named Aldermen have paid over to the City Treasurer the fines and penalties received by them during May:—J. R. Massey, $70; John Clouds, $35; Louis Godbou, $49; and William Neill, $6.

NOT THEIR FAULT.—The Board of Health have passed a resolution declaring that they are unable to inaugurate such sanitary measures as are considered proper and necessary, in consequence of Councils refusing to make the necessary appropriations, and that the public must regard the Department of Health relieved from responsibility, and look elsewhere for relief and protection.

THE SCHUYLKILL.—The recent heavy rains caused a rise in the Schuylkill of about twelve inches of water.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CENDRILLON."—This gorgeous Protean spectacle was produced last evening, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, in an admirable manner. The scenery, dresses, ballet, tricks, transformations, and machinery are all superior to any that have ever been brought into requisition here. The spectacle passed off with remarkable smoothness, and gave general satisfaction to the large audience present. The character-dancing by Mad'lles Teresa Wood, Lina Windell, and Anna Kruger was unusually fine, while the acting of Misses Josie Orton, Julia Daly, Annie Ward, Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. Michael Woolf, and Mr. J. W. Jennings was excellent. These gentlemen exhibit a keen appreciation of the *burlesque-brilliante*, and were deservingly applauded. The Parisian fairy spectacle of *Cendrillon* will be repeated every night for many weeks, we have no doubt. It forms a most delightful summer-evening's entertainment.

"LITTLE BOY BLUE."—This is the title of Mr. G. L. Fox's last pantomime, and it is the best in every particular that has ever been presented in this city. The comic acting of G. L. Fox, and his diminutive brother "Charley," each evening at the Arch Street Theatre, as Clown and Pantaloon, is inimitable. The scenery is good, and the mounting of the piece is a credit to the theatre. The "grand base ball match" is probably the most laughable part of the pantomime, and the audience relish it the more because the ball is batted into all parts of the house, and men, women, and children are suddenly turned into "short stops" and "pitchers." Some of the tricks in the pantomime are really wonderful. The best, we think, are the "Hindoo Basket Deception," the "Prize Fight," and mammoth "Magic Photograph Album." The last scene is truly beautiful. *Little Boy Blue* will be played at the Arch every evening, and on Saturday afternoon. Go, and take the children.

"RIP VAN WINKLE."—The Walnut Street Theatre was crowded last night again to witness the wonderful acting of Mr. Joseph Jefferson in Boucicault's *Rip Van Winkle*. Miss Susan Denin, as "Gretchen," was very good, and the minor characters were tolerably well represented. *Rip Van Winkle* will be played this evening.

Great preparations are being made to produce Shakespeare's fairy play of *A Midsummer-Night's Dream* at the Walnut, with scenery, dresses, etc., imported expressly from Paris and London.

AT THE AMERICAN the "Demon Dance" continues to attract very large audiences.

MARLOWE'S FAREWELL.—At the Academy of Music to-night Mr. Owen Marlowe will receive a complimentary benefit, and will make his last appearance upon the Philadelphia stage. The attractions Mr. Marlowe presents are very great, being the comedy of *Extremes*, so inseparably connected with the name of Caroline Richings; the recitation of *Shamus O'Brien*, by Mr. Marlowe, and the farce of *The Live Indian*. Mr. Marlowe will likewise deliver a farewell address.

THE ATTENTION of our readers is invited to the splendid array of talent which is to open the musical career of the beautiful new Hall of the Horticultural Society. The names of the artists are a guarantee of the enjoyment to the ear, while the eye will have the vast proportions of the Hall, with the charming arrangement of plants and flowers, to fill it with delight.

THE MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY.—This Society has offered its services for the benefit of the Southern Famine Relief Fund, and in the concert it will give to-morrow evening at the Academy will present a choice programme and favorite artists.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, takes a farewell benefit at Concert Hall to-night. It will be his last appearance in this city. He offers an attractive programme, embracing several novelties in magic.

THE RENTZ CONCERT at Musical Fund Hall last night was a brilliant and pleasant success. We hope soon to announce another of these delightful musical soirees.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY are having great success with their burlesque opera of *The Bohemian Girl*. The season at the "Family Resort" is drawing to a close.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·30	MOON RISES	10·20
SUN SETS	7·27	HIGH WATER	4·21

MOON'S PHASES.

JUNE.	D.	PHILADELPHIA. H.M.	WASHINGTON. H.M.
New Moon	2	10·11 mo.	10·01 mo.
First Quarter	9	1·36 mo.	1·29 mo.
Full Moon	16	11·53 ev.	11·46 ev.
Last Quarter	25	0·28 mo.	0·21 mo.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. MORRISON COATES,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
JAMES DOUGHERTY,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Peruvian	Liverpool	Philada	May 18
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	May 21
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	May 21
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	May 22
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	May 22
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	May 23
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
St. Laurent	Havre	New York	May 24
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	May 25
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 25
FOR EUROPE.			
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 6
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Tampico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 5
Eagle	New York	Havana	June 6
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 8
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Corsica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, Jr., Barbados, T. Wattson & Sons.
Barque Thomas, Peterson, Cardenas, S. & W. Welsh.
Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, J. Dallett & Co.
Schr Annie Amsden, Bangs, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr R. Bullwinkle, French, Ipswich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. M. Ward, Loper, Maurice River, Captain.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Flyaway, Kelly, Boston, do.
Schr Polly Price, Yates, Boston, do.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Providence, do.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, Fall River, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, East Cambridge, do.
Schr F. Fern, Saunders, Pawtucket, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Lynn, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Malden, do.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Danversport, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Gen. Banks, Ryder, Bangor, Hammett & Neal.
Schr A. M. Newcomb, Emerson, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr J. M. Flanagan, Shaw, Salem, Tyler & Co.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Boston, Captain.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Old Cambridge, Captain.
Schr M. A. Bell, Gillett, Baltimore, Captain.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—W. F. Holland, H. A. Ryan, A. Dutenhoffer, A. Campbell, lady, and servant, Daniel Johnson, C. A. Vandorn, W. P. Preston, George Langlan, M. Kindoo, James Murray, H. Maner, Julius Rahn, C. Bunney, Miss Kate A. Wilson, Miss Lizzie Quade, W. Modote, wife, daughter, and children.
Schr Susan Ellen, Brinsfield, 2 days from Chester River, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr P. Price, Yates, from Baker's Landing.
Schr W. C. Atwater, Glover, from Providence.
Schr Fanny Fern, Sanders, from Providence.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Boston.
Schr L. Beard, Perry, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Moore, Nickerson, from Boston.
Schr Flyaway, Kelly, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, from Lynn.
Schr Pathaway, Haley, from Portsmouth.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, from Danversport.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, from Malden.
Schr A. Sheppard, Bowditch, from Eddyville.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Saco.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Gloucester.
Schr A. M. Newcomb, Emerson, from Salem.
Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Danversport.
Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Essex, Barker, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 22d ult.
Ship Orpheus, Wessels, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bremerhaven 19th ult.
Ship Semiramis, Gerrish, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 21st inst.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 3d inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, from Liverpool for Boston, sailed from Queenstown 21st ult.
Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, for Philadelphia, at Havana 23d ult.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Barque Orchilla, Havener, hence for Kingston, Ja., was spoken 2d inst., lat. 36, lon. 73.
Barque Idolique, Murphy, for Philadelphia, went to sea from Cuxhaven 19th ult.
Barque Mary, Moon, for Caibarien and Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 27th ult.
Barque Adelaide, Conover, hence, at Marseilles 19th ultimo.
Barque Advance, Crosby, from Newport, E., for Philadelphia, was spoken 3d inst., lat. 39 30, lon. 73 28.
Brig Herald, Wood, hence, at Havana 28th ult.
Brig Harriet Amelia, Cox, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 28th ult.
Brig N. Clifford, Littlefield, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 28th ult.
Brig W. Hawes, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 1st inst.
Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, at Havana 28th ult.
Brig W. Kelly, Haskell, hence, at Salem 2d inst.
Schr Cynthia Jane, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 1st inst.
Schr J. I. Worthington, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 31st ult.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Cordery, hence, at Portland 2d instant.
Schrs New Haven, O. F. Hawley, and James H. Galger, hence at New London 1st inst.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 1st inst.
Schrs A. Trudell, Barrett; L. Frazier, Steelman; M. Hall, Griffin; M. Tilton, Fritzinger; R. W. Tull, Robbins; and W. F. Garrison, Lloyd, hence, at Salem 2d instant.
Schrs J. P. Cake, Endicott, and C. Tilton, Somers, hence, at New Bedford 1st inst.
Schr Extra, Taylor, hence at Richmond 2d inst.
Schrs A. Falkenburg, Terrell; M. V. Cook, Falkenburg; E. R. Bennett, Boyce; and Flight, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.
Schrs H. Blackman, Steelman; Revenue, Gandy; Virginia, Bearse; R. H. Daly, Saunders; and General Corbitt, Johnson, hence, at Providence 2d inst., the latter for Pawtucket.
Schr George Edward, Weeks, for Philadelphia, sailed from East Greenwich 1st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots have applied to the Lighthouse Board to place a lightvessel near the wreck of the steamship Scotland, on which two vessels have already struck, and several others have narrowly escaped striking. The Lighthouse Board has informed said Commissioners that it has no power to place a vessel there. As the appropriation to remove said wreck has been repealed by Congress, and, under the circumstances, there is no probability of its being removed for a very long time, the Commissioners recommend that vessels from the southward, intending to cross the bar by the regular ship channel, should give the New Jersey shore a berth of about two and one-half miles, until the west beacon is well open with the Hook light, to the northward of it.

RUSSELL STURGIS, President.

New York, May 28, 1867.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 ?rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

MEDICAL.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
GRIEL & BROTHER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 28 S. SIXTEENTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to, and delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. 5 23 1m

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 10m

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

600 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.

No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.

Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.

Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.

Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.

5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine: tie timber of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ENTERPRISE.

HOW PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES ARE PROTECTED.

The Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise, for the purpose of

CONVINCING THE PUBLIC

That the provisions of the project will be fairly and honorably carried out, have entered into an agreement with well-known and responsible parties to

RETAIN POSSESSION OF ALL FUNDS

Received in payment for certificates, until such time as the legality or illegality of the scheme for erecting and endowing a NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME is made manifest through the decision of the Supreme Court. Every dollar paid for chances in this

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION

Will be entrusted to the hands of a gentleman occupying an official position in this city, *whose name will soon be made public;* said money to be deposited by him in the PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, and in case of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court, on the 3d of July next

EVERY DOLLAR WILL BE REFUNDED.

The Board of Supervisors, while feeling confident that the decision of the Court will be in their favor, intend adopting the above plan to

CONVINCE PURCHASERS OF CERTIFICATES

That they are PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS under any circumstances whatever.

The particulars of the arrangement entered into will be presented to the public through the medium of the public press in a short time. 6 3 tf

KELLEY'S GRAND
NORTH AMERICAN
Gift Concert will take place
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, N. Y. CITY,
ON SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

A CARD.

The proprietors of the NORTH AMERICAN GIFT CONCERT, which was advertised to take place at the WABASH AVENUE RINK, Chicago, Illinois, and postponed, have the pleasure to announce that it will take place at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY,

By the earnest request of thousands of subscribers in the Middle and Eastern States, where a large share of our tickets have been sold.

The sale of tickets has been immense, and without a parallel on this continent. Five hundred thousand tickets issued, only a few remain unsold. The delay in its completion has been unavoidable, but the Tickets unsold in the hands of our numerous agents have now been gathered in, and but a few thousand remain to be disposed of. Under any circumstances the Concert will now be given as above stated, and the gifts will be distributed in an honorable and impartial manner by a committee to be chosen by the ticket holders at the Concert, and their report will be published, and sent to all agents and ticket holders without delay.

The extraordinary patronage which has been bestowed upon this enterprise by the public has prompted the proprietors to announce that a GIFT will be presented to every Concert ticket holder.

500,000 Valuable Gifts, Valued at Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, will be Presented to Ticket Holders, including $100,000 in Greenbacks.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 500,000. PRICE, $1·00 EACH.

A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EVERY CONCERT TICKET.

1	Gift in	Greenbacks	$30,000
1	do	do	10,000
1	do	do	5,000
1	do	do	4,000
1	do	do	3,000
1	do	do	2,000
20	do	do $1000 each	20,000
20	do	do $500 each	10,000
20	do	do $100 each	2,000
20	do	do $50 each	1,000
800	do	do $10 each	8,000
1000	do	do $5 each	5,000
1	do	Residence in Chicago	5,000
10	do	City Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40	do	Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20	do	Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
20	do	Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
200	do	Gents' Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200	do	Ladies' Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200	do	Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
200	do	Silver Watches, $40 each	8,000

and the balance comprising Handsome Books, Rich Steel Engravings, and other articles in addition to the above, amounting to

$294,000, MAKING 500,000 GIFTS, OR A PRESENT GIVEN WITH EVERY CONCERT TICKET.

The balance of the unsold Tickets heretofore in the hands of numerous Agents all over the country, have now been returned; and the thousands of persons, who, disappointed in being unable at our principal offices to obtain them, can now be supplied, as long as they last, by addressing us at

No. 691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Tickets will be sent promptly by mail, on receipt of price, and stamp for return postage.

CLUB RATES.

We will send 5 tickets to one address, $4·50; 10 tickets for $9 00; 20 tickets for $17·50. Send the name of each subscriber and Post Office address.

Money by Draft, Post Office Order, Express, or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
6 3mw 2t] NO. 691 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5,
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL
TESTIMONIAL,
tendered by his friends to
OWEN MARLOWE.
(Being his last appearance on the Philadelphia Stage.)
The performance will commence with the Comedy of
EXTREMES.
During the piece Miss C. RICHINGS will sing, by request, the "Song of Home" and "La Manola."

Mark Mayberry	Mr. PETER RICHINGS

(Who has kindly volunteered, being his last appearance on the stage previous to his retirement in November next).

Edward Brian	HARRY RIVERS
Mr. Ebenezer Oldrich	J. EVERHAM
Middleman Higgins	CHARLES LEWIS
Augustus Smiley	OWEN MARLOWE
Algrieve	G. H. GRIFFITHS
Patrick Leary, with song	R. H. CRAIG
Josh Gaskins, Mayberry's negro servant,	FRANK MORDAUNT
Mrs. Crosby, with songs,	Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS

(Who has kindly volunteered, being her last appearance forever in Drama).

Nelly	Miss LIZZIE PRICE
Mrs. Oldrich	Mrs. CAPPELL
Virginia	Miss EMILY YATES

After which FRANK LAWLOR will recite Lover's celebrated poem, "Shamus O'Brien."
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE will deliver a Farewell Address—a good-bye to old friends.
To conclude with the Extravaganza entitled
THE LIVE INDIAN.
Characters by Messrs. D. W. Farroe, J. Broms, A. W. F. McCollin, W. S. Dye, and Miss Belle Charlton, of the Wheatley Dramatic Company.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 8.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. Family Circle, 25 cents. Seats can be secured at TRUMPLER'S, Seventh and Chesnut streets.
6 4 2t H. R. HELLIER, Business Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
The Committee on Public Amusements in aid of the SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND
respectfully announce that the
MENDELSSOHN SOCIETY
have generously volunteered their services, with their
SOLOISTS AND SPLENDID CHORUS,
to give a Concert in aid of the Fund at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on the
EVENING OF THURSDAY, June 6, 1867,
with the assistance of the following eminent artists and talent:—
MR. CARL GAERTNER, Violinist,
MR. H. G. THUNDER, Pianist,
TH. HABELMAN, the Popular Tenor,
MRS. BEHRENS, MISS CUNNINGTON, MISS BLACKBURNE, MISS FORBES,
MR. GEORGE BISHOP,
AND A
GRAND ORCHESTRA.

LEADER	Dr. CUNNINGTON
CONDUCTOR	Mr. JEAN LOUIS

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH,
including a reserved seat.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store. 6 3 4t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 5,
PARISIAN FAIRY SPECTACLE,
CENDRILLON.
Produced after an
ACTUAL OUTLAY OF $9000.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND ELEGANT PROPERTIES.
A POWERFUL DRAMATIC CAST.
MISS JULIA DALY,
MISS JOSIE ORTON,
THREE PREMIERES DANSEUSES,
M'lle LENA WENDELL, M'lle THERESA WOOD,
M'lle ANNIE KRUGER,
A BALLET OF SEVENTY-FIVE YOUNG LADIES,
AND A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,
ending with a
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
THE FAIRY KINGDOM.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
FAMILY MATINEE.
Seats secured six days in advance. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. Prices as usual.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
First Week of the new Pantomime by
G. L. FOX,
C. K. FOX, AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
with new scenery, tricks, etc.
LITTLE BOY BLUE,
HUSH-A-BYE BABY, and
PATTY AND HER PITCHER

Disturbance Discomfiture	G. L. FOX
Ungrateful Ingratitude	C. K. FOX

Previous to which a favorite Comedietta.
MATINEE—SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. Cor. NINTH and WALNUT Sts. Begins at 8.
THIS (Wednesday) AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his celebrated character of RIP VAN WINKLE, received on each representation with the most enthusiastic applause.
Third night of Dion Boucicault's Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.

Rip Van Winkle	Mr. J. JEFFERSON
Gretchen	Miss SUSAN DENIN

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING,
the celebrated ballet of
THE DEMON DANCE.
IMMENSE CORPS OF ARTISTS.
Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, etc. 523

GRAND OPENING CONCERT OF THE NEW HALL
OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LADIES' BAZAAR,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, June 11,
when the following distinguished artistes will appear
MISS CAROLINE RICHINGS
and her entire Opera Company,
Mr. W. G. DIETRICH, Leader.
THE MÆNNERCHOR SOCIETY,
who have kindly volunteered, and will sing two new and beautiful choruses.
Mr. L. ENGELKE, Leader.
THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA,
with thirty odd performers,
Mr. C. M. SCHMITZ, Leader.
Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Mr. CHARLES TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the Hall, BROAD and SPRUCE.
Due notice will be given of the opening of the ticket offices.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Doors open at 7. Concert commences at 8. 6 5 6t

CONCERT HALL.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 30, 1867.
The undersigned begs leave to announce that his BENEFIT and positively LAST SEANCE will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 5.
The Entertainment will embrace Illusions never before shown to an audience in this city; indeed, they have astonished the best scientific and philosophical minds throughout Europe.
He also takes this opportunity to thank the citizens for the generous manner in which they have patronized the Seances at this elegant establishment.
Very respectfully,
M. HARTZ, Illusionist,
Box Sheet now open.

Cards of Admission	Fifty Cents
Reserved Seats	One Dollar

To be had at C. W. A. Trumpler's, S. E. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Ticket Office of the Hall 6 3 3t

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING,
THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE,
now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [6 5tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT,
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
6 30 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 5 01t

LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT
STOCK OF CLOTHS,
3-4 AND 6-4 CASSIMERES, COATINGS,
AND SACKINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP AT THE CLOTH
STORE OF
WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
AND
NO. 23 STRAWBERRY STREET,
5 25 131* PHILADELPHIA.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1867.

Tavern Polling Booths — A Reform Needed.

Were it not for the brutal murder of Colonel Riddle by a drunken ruffian, in the bar-room where an assessor had established his office, it might have been years before popular attention would have been so directly called to the evil of which we are about to complain, as to secure a remedy. As it is, popular indignation is naturally and properly aroused against both the character of the scoundrel who committed or aided in committing the murder, and also against the disreputable den in which he had chosen to establish his office. This melancholy occurrence will, we hope, secure a remedy for the two evils. In the first place, the character of the men who have been elevated to various political offices demands improvement. Within the past twenty years the field of politics has been abandoned to a class of men with whom no gentleman would be willing to associate. We know there are exceptions, but the rule is the same for all that. Many of the assessors are totally unworthy of the position accorded them, and it is well known that the Ward offices are filled with the lowest grade of politicians. The drunken assessor who instigated the murder of the gallant soldier for whom so many are to-day mourning, is but an extreme type of his class. And yet with these men all our citizens are compelled to be brought in contact. Women and children must accord them interviews, and the safety of those least capable of self-defense is placed in the power of the low denizens of drinking brothels. It seems idle to expect that gentlemen will condescend to accept such positions; and as the choice of the lower orders never falls on the competent, we are compelled to favor the increase of the appointing power, and see no remedy except to rest the selection of these local officers with the Judges of our Courts, or some other competent and honest official. Some such change is needed to prevent the entire system of public service from falling into disrepute.

The second evil, which would probably be obviated by a remedy of the first, is the holding of public offices in taverns and places where liquor is sold. It may be that many of these taverns are respectable and orderly, but it is in opposition to the proper principle to allow public servants to compel the people to frequent, on business, a location which they would willingly avoid. Many of the people having necessary interviews with the officer are women, and to compel them to frequent a liquor shop is disgraceful. There is no good reason why some other place should not be selected. It would seem that of late the only object of dividing wards into precincts is to increase the patronage of the various taverns. It is time that the English law, which forbids the sale of liquor within several hundred yards of the place of election, should be adopted here. By it much of the violence and unseemly quarrelling which disgrace our elections would be avoided, and no future case of a crime like that of Colonel Riddle's murder ever arise to disgrace our city. We hope that some definite shape will be accorded to the needed reform, and that, while we are seeking for remedies for delegate elections, we shall also purify our whole system of choosing public officers, and allowing them to administer their duties as they see fit.

The Impartial Suffrage Campaign in New Jersey.

Our New Jersey friends opened the campaign in favor of impartial suffrage yesterday at Trenton, by a large and enthusiastic meeting. A fine band from this city was in attendance, and speaking was kept up for several hours by a number of gentlemen, among whom was ex-Chancellor Halstead, who was a member of the New Jersey Constitutional Convention in 1844, and opposed the introduction of the word "white" into the present Constitution. Previous to that time there was no constitutional restriction upon the exercise of the right of suffrage by colored citizens in New Jersey. It is a great work, and a noble one, to reform and elevate the public sentiment of a State which has been debauched and demoralized by sham Democracy, as New Jersey has been. Yet it can be done. Our friends there have a strong point before the people, in that they are merely attempting to carry the State back to the practice of her purer and better days. Disfranchisement came in with pro-slavery dominance and despotism, and it should go out with the same.

Barbarism in Delaware.

The public have been startled lately by frequent accounts of the punishment of criminals in Delaware in a manner which recalls the cruelties of the Inquisition. It seems that in that State the whipping-post and the pillory are not relics of the untaught past, but are things of almost daily use. Sixty lashes upon the bare back, with the genuine cat-o'-nine-tails, an instrument of torture which flays and bruises the body of its victim in the most terrible manner, have lately been applied in more than one instance—making a punishment equal to five hundred and forty lashes at a single infliction! And this, too, upon parties who have previously been tortured in the pillory!

It is unnecessary to waste words upon a relic of barbarism like this. Such punishments have long since been banished from most communities claiming to be civilized. It has been demonstrated, by any amount of cruel experience, that savage and brutal punishments do not deter from crime, but rather, by blunting the sensibilities of the criminal, and destroying what little self-respect he may have left, fit him to become confirmed in it.

We trust that the humane and Christian people of Delaware will agitate this matter until that State shall no longer be disgraced by these relics of a darker age.

We cannot help reflecting how, if the above-described occurrences had transpired in *Massachusetts*, our conservative brethren would have rung the changes upon "Puritanism," "radicalism," and the like; but as Delaware is, *par excellence*, a Democratic State, and as her pillories and whipping-posts are but the remnants of her old slave system, we presume they will preserve a discreet silence.

The Lesson of the Washington Election.—The result of the election in Washington may perhaps serve to open the eyes of our Democratic leaders to what they may expect in every Southern State, if they persist in their foolish and unprincipled warfare upon the rights of the colored citizens. The votes of the blacks in the late Rebel States are to constitute a power in this country which cannot be despised; and they will be cast, as they ought to be, against any party which seeks to deprive the colored citizen of his just rights. The Democracy had better yield to the inevitable.

It is learned from the proper official source that the public debt was decreased during the month of May nearly five millions of dollars. The receipts from miscellaneous sources far exceed the expectation of Secretary McCulloch. The unexpected increase occurred at the latter part of the month. The receipts from Internal Revenue also, during the latter part of the month, were unexpectedly heavy, amounting to two and a half millions of dollars more than Commissioner Rollins had estimated some two weeks ago. The requisitions from the Department, and especially from the War Departments, were much less than the Secretary of the Treasury had reason to expect from indications about a month ago. These unexpected results have left a heavy currency balance, and caused also a diminution of the public debt as before suggested, of between four and five millions of dollars. Up to a few hours ago, and until the foregoing facts were developed, it was supposed the debt would be increased almost as much as it now appears the amount has been reduced.

Mr. Raymond and his *attachés* groan in spirit over the rumors of their enormous incomes, and remove all the envy naturally kindled in the breast of every other professional by complaining that the published list was bogus. The *Times* says:—

"Some merciless wag has been palming off upon provincial papers what purports to be a list of the incomes of some New York journalists and writers for the press. Some gentlemen who are happy on a modest return of $3000 or $5000, find themselves credited with $20,000 or $30,000. Let us trust, however, this reward of merit will be prophetic. We find a clergyman correspondent of one of our Boston exchanges rather envying the enormous wealth thus attributed to the New York journalists. He wants to know how many of 'the cloth' could parade such incomes. Let this clerical worthy take comfort in knowing that the 'list of incomes' has been 'touched up' from imagination, after being based on a substratum of facts. Besides, he ought not to hanker after the mammon of unrighteousness."

The Convention to revise the N. Y. State Constitution organized yesterday by choosing Mr. Wm A. Wheeler its President, his highest competitor, Mr. Henry C. Murphy, receiving but nine votes. The only motion towards business during the day was a resolution offered by Mr. Greeley inquiring into the costs and receipts of the canals. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden took occasion to explain that the Democrats of the Convention had come there in no factious spirit—an assurance to which Mr. Tilden's position in his party should give some weight.

The New York "Times" originates the alarming rumor that the Sultan of Turkey is making rather startling preparations for his July visit to Paris. His suite is announced as consisting of five hundred persons—three hundred women and fifteen eunuchs, etc. etc. Whether these ladies and gentlemen—we mean houris and eunuchs—will be lodged in the Tuileries along with the grand Turk himself, we have not yet learned from the *Moniteur*. We may be sure that he and his suite will create a greater sensation in Paris than all the Emperors in Christendom.

In connection with the late Emperor of Mexico, the Boston *Traveller* reminds us of the interesting historical fact that Maximilian is the most respectable member of one of the most ancient of the reigning houses of the Old World, a house that was at the head of the Holy Roman Empire long before Mexico had been heard of among Christians, and which ruled over Mexico for almost two centuries, from the time that Cortez conquered it for Charles I (V of Germany), in 1521, to the death of Charles II, in 1700.

The London Parks, and What they Cost.—A London paper says that there are fourteen royal parks and pleasure-grounds in or about London, the parks being those of Battersea, Bushby, Greenwich, Hampton Court, Kennington, Kensington, Regent's, Richmond, St. James's, Green, Hyde, and Victoria, and the pleasure-grounds of Hampton Court and Kew. The grounds of the Hospital and Military Asylum at Chelsea, with Holyrood Park and Longford River, are also included under the above heading. The total estimate of charges for the financial year 1867-8 is £125,326. Of this sum £5095 are paid to the Ranger's departments of Greenwich, Richmond, St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks, the grounds of the Hospital and Military Asylum at Chelsea costing £1704. Under particulars of extraordinary expenditure appear sums of £1075 for continuation of the river embankment and other works in and around Battersea Park; of £5392 for lighting Primrose-hill, laying out ground opposite the Coliseum, and rebuilding a suspension bridge over the Regent's Canal; of £16,347 towards the erection of new iron railings and footgates around Hyde Park (which item alone amounts to £10,050), setting back the carriage and footways at Stanhope gate, putting down gas-mains and erecting lamp-posts on four principal roads in Hyde Park, and alterations of the lodge at Stanhope gate. The estimate is limited to such expenses in the several royal parks and gardens as are requisite to maintain them for public use, and the income derived from them (which amounted last year to £4807) is paid into the Consolidated Fund.

The Famine in India.—The report of the Famine Commission of India is severe in its condemnation of the Board of Revenue. The Commissioners estimate the mortality in Orissa and Midnapore as certainly not less than one-fourth of the whole population, but state that they have no trustworthy statistics of the whole population of the province. The statistics vary from three and a half to five millions, which would make the mortality from three-fourths of a million to a million and a half, in an area of twenty-eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six square miles, or half that of England and Wales. The deaths from starvation and its result, disease, in the Cole and Sonthal Districts of Chota Nagpore have just been officially reported by the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, as thirty-three thousand two hundred and ninety-six among a population of half a million.

A Curious Rumor.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes:—"An extraordinary piece of news is now current, and has been mentioned to me in so many quarters, that the rumor itself constitutes a facts which a correspondent must report. The story, however, is so grossly improbable that I shall not only abstain from naming the personage to whom it refers, but shall give no materials for even guessing at it. What is said is that a high military officer is at this moment in the fort of Vincennes, under arrest, accused of treasonable practices, and in particular of having betrayed to Prussia the French plan of a campaign in case of a war."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.]

REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

GRAND HORTICULTURAL
BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music,
FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC.,
NOW OPEN.

Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents.
Children's Tickets, 25 cents.

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the secretary, at the Hall. 5 28 tf

GRAND HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY in connection with the HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR AND FAIR, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, June 5, 6, and 7. A premium list will be offered of over $300 for Floral Designs, Baskets, Bouquets, Phantom Bouquets, Hanging Baskets, collections of Plants in pots, collection of Air Plants, collections of Cut Flowers, Bedding and Indigenous Plants, Hardy Flowering Shrubs, Dried Grasses, Geraniums, Ornamental Foliage Plants, Verbenas, Petunias, Gloxinias, Fuchsias, Carnations, Pinks, Mimulus, Pansies, Roses, Strawberries, Grapes, Foreign and Native Apples, Pears, Nectarines, Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Potatoes, Peas, Beets, Salad, Cabbage, Rhubarb, and display of Vegetables. 6 3 3t
On and after WEDNESDAY, June 5, the price of single admissions to the Fair will be 25 cents—children 10 cents. 6 5 3t

OLD RYE WHISKIES.
TRADE CIRCULAR.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867.
Having, since 1st January, diligently searched all the markets where OLD WHISKIES are generally to be found, as well as the regions producing them, and having bought up all good lots held at reasonable prices, we are now fully prepared to meet the growing demand of the TRADE for our regular standard Acme grades.
Our stock of REALLY VERY OLD RYE WHISKIES being, previous to January 1, the largest and best held by any one house, is now, by reason of these most extensive purchases, doubly so. In addition to the immense amount of stock in our Stores, Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street, we have eight floors of Patterson's extensive Warehouses filled with choice lots of Whiskies, both FREE and in BOND.
Foreseeing an eventful great scarcity of Whiskies having two, three, and more summers upon them (and which scarcity now exists), we have, during the last four years, uniformly availed ourselves of the momentary periods of dullness and depression of the Trade to quietly gather stock, thereby saving the frequent and increasing advances in price. So scarce has stock become, that even since the publication of our last Circular (February 25) an advance of $1@2 per gallon has taken place in Fine Whiskies possessing three to ten years' age. As to bonded Fine Rye Whiskies of one and two summers, an advance has been realized in same time of 25@75c. per gallon, according to quality and brand.
Dealers desirous of laying away lots of fine Rye Whisky, for improvement and investment, during the summer, can be accommodated on most advantageous terms.
Our principal, Mr. H. S. Hannis, has for the last seventeen years given his devoted and almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of this one branch of the liquor trade, gaining thereby, perhaps, more practical experience and good judgment in the selection of the right material for improvement by age than any one now engaged in the business. For these reasons, together with possessing ample facilities in every other respect, and the at all times requisite will to do well, our customers and the trade may rest assured that the advantages offered them are manifest and manifold.
6 5 3t* HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the 9th of April, 1867, all captains, or owners of steamboats or other vessels, are prohibited from landing excursion or pic-nic parties on the banks or wharves of the Delaware river, at or near Delanco, or Florence Heights, or the Rancocas river, etc. etc., under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every person so landed or disembarked, and shall be liable to arrest, and for all damages that may be committed by such excursion or pic-nic parties to the property or persons of the citizens or residents of the county of Burlington. 6 5 4t*

PUNCTUAL AS A TIMEPIECE.—Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediately with TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. [6 4tuths3t4p

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
8 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 23 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS.
No. 1126 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Board of Supervisors respectfully announce that in order to remove any misapprehension existing in the public mind as to security against loss to the subscribers to this benevolent fund, in case the hostility of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and others, should be successful (of which the Board have no fear whatever), they have requested SAMUEL G. DIEHL, Esq., Deputy Collector of National Revenue, a gentleman well known to the citizens of Philadelphia to take charge of all subscriptions received in the city, and hold them for the protection of the subscribers, until after the legal question is decided by the Supreme Court, on the 3d of July next, or until after the first disposition of awards is made.

There is a determined effort upon the part of persons engaged in *illegal* and *fraudulent* lottery schemes in this city and New York, to spare no efforts and no expense to defeat the noble object for which this Association was created; and, at the proper time, the part these persons have played, and are playing, will be exposed to the public. For the present, the Board of Supervisors desire only to satisfy the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia that in subscribing to this enterprise they run no risk of a misappropriation of their money. They have, therefore, authorized Mr. DIEHL to receive and hold, for the benefit of subscribers, all subscriptions hereafter received in this city; to be returned to said subscribers should the enemies of the project prove successful in defeating it. The money, as received by Mr. DIEHL, will be deposited in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

It is hoped that under this arrangement a sufficient number of subscriptions will be received to warrant a disposition of the property of the Association within a month's time, so that the Trustees of the Fund may be appointed by the Governor, and the building commenced on the ground already purchased.

Subscription Books, upon this guaranteed plan, are now open at No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

J. D. HOFFMAN,
SECRETARY.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867.

Having been requested by the Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers to receive and retain, for the security of subscribers, all subscriptions towards the erection of this Institution received in this city, I hereby give notice that all moneys so received will be deposited by me, from day to day, with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, there to remain on deposit until after the first disposition of awards is made, or until the decree of the Supreme Court in the pending litigation is announced. Should that decree be adverse to the enterprise, said subscriptions will be returned by me to the subscribers *at once*.

At the Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, the certificates of deposit may be seen each day.

SAMUEL G. DIEHL,
6 5wfm3t TRUSTEE.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw]4p

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne,	William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.
JOS. P. MUMFORD, Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

SUFFOLK PARK,
THURSDAY, JUNE 6.
Match $200 a side Mile Heats. Best 3 in 5. To Wagons.
J. Turner names s. g. West Philadelphia.
M. Goodwin names s. g. Woodpecker.
1t* M. GOODWIN, Proprietor.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES.
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5] No. 422 VINE Street.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3tp

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook.
Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 12t*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. (13m4p*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wim 6m

A. W. FABER'S
CELEBRATED
SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS,
TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS,
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED
FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE.
FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY
MOSS & CO.,
(AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA.)
STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS,
NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
PURELY VEGETABLE.
USED INWARDLY.
References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.
Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.
OFFICE,
NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NO CURE NO PAY.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m1

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP
WANTED.
DREXEL & CO.,
6 3 10t NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET.
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. [5 16 1m*4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.
Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

A NEW DRIVING MAP OF PHILADELphia and surroundings. Just published, and for sale at No. 27 South SIXTH street, above Chesnut. 6 3 6trp*

LOST—A SAFE KEY, No. 4472.—RETURN to No. 115 WHARTON Street, and receive reward. 1t*

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physicia and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, cure; and the next we hear of them they h gone "to that bourne from whence no tra returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dysp that have used Dr. Wishart's Great Americ Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, n one of them has failed of a perfect cure. W warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matte if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishar Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelph Pa. All examinations and consultations free charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge receipt of money.

L. Q. C WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second stre
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of Ame

If you are not sick, send this circular friend that is sick, and God will bless

DR. L. Q. C. WISH
PINE TREE TAR COR
A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE
THROAT AND LUNG DISEA

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree tained by a peculiar process in the distillati of the tar, by which its highest medical prope ties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 27 wsm4

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR TO BANKS, BANKERS, AND BROKERS.—The following circular has recently been issued by order of the Internal Revenue Department, and gives a comprehensive view of what is required of banks, bankers, and brokers, and their several duties as regards the internal revenue. The circular has been made public for their special information, and will tend greatly to clear up doubts, and make plain legal requirements, which heretofore were but imperfectly understood:—

I.

Who are to be Regarded as Banks or Bankers?

(Act of June 30, 1864, section 79 subdivision one)—Every incorporated or other bank, and every person, firm, or company having a place for the transaction of one or more of the following kinds of business, is to be regarded as a bank or banker:—

(1.) Receiving deposits or collecting money subject to be paid on draft, check, or order.

(2.) Loaning or advancing on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes.

(3.) Receiving for discount or for sale stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes.

II.

Who are to be Regarded as Brokers?

(Section 79—Subdivision nine).—Every person, firm, or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales for themselves or others, of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, are to be regarded as brokers.

III.

Taxes required of Banks and Bankers.

(Section 79—Subdivision one)—1. Annual—Every bank, except savings banks, provident associations, etc., or banker, is required to pay an annual special or license tax, if their capital employed is not over $50,000, of $100, and $2 per thousand in addition upon the excess of their capital over $50,000.

(Section 110)—2. Monthly. Every bank or banker employing capital or receiving deposits is required to pay a monthly tax of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent. on (1.) The whole amount of their capital, deducting therefrom so much as they have invested in United States bonds, and (2.) The average amount of deposits held. (3.) And every bank issuing circulation is required to pay a monthly tax of one-twelfth of one per cent. on the average amount of circulation; and one-sixth of one per cent. on the average amount in circulation in excess of ninety per cent. of capital; and one-sixth of one per cent. on the highest amount of circulation at any time during the month in excess of the average circulation for six months preceding July 1, 1864.

Act of March 26, 1867 (Section 2)—4. And every national banking association State bank, or banker, or association, is required to pay a tax of ten per cent. on the amount of note of any town, city or municipal corporation paid out by them after May 1, 1867.

(Section 120)—3. On dividends and surplus. Every banker or corporate banker, trust, or other company making dividends or distributions of profits, is required to reserve from the amount divided or distributed, whether to stockholders, depositors, or parties whatever, including non-residents, whether citizens or aliens, five per cent., and pay the same as a tax. And, also, to pay five per cent. on all undistributed sums, or sums made or added during the year to their surplus and contingent funds.

(Section 121)—4. On profits in case of neglect to make dividends or distributions. Every bank legally authorized to issue notes as circulation, neglecting or omitting to make dividends or additions to its surplus or contingent fund, as often as once in six months, is required to pay a semi-annual tax of five per cent. on profits.

Exceptions.

Act June 30, 1864. (Section 110)—1. Savings banks, etc., having no capital and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the depositors, without profit to the bank, association, or company, are exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States, and on all deposits less than $500 made in the name of any one person.

(Section 110)—2. National Banks are exempt from the monthly tax required by section 110, but are required by the National Bank law to pay its equivalent in a semi-annual tax of one-quarter of one per cent. directly to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

IV.

Taxes Required of Brokers.

(Section 79—Sub. nine)—(1.) Annual. Every person, firm, or company in business as a broker is required to pay an annual special or license tax of $50, unless paying as a banker, which covers both the business of banker and broker.

(Section 99)—(2.) Stamp tax on all transactions. Every broker is required to pay in stamps one cent on each $100 of his sales or contracts, whether of gold or silver bullion, coin, promissory notes, bonds, or other securities.

V.

How Banks and Bankers are Required to Pay Their Taxes.

(Section 11, amended March 2, 1867.)—(1.) They are required to make the following returns for tax to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district in which their place of business is located:

(1.) An annual return for special or license tax, on or before the first day of March, for the year commencing with the first day of May following.

(Section 110.)—(2.) A monthly return for tax on capital deposits and circulation, or either one or more of them, as specified above.

(Section 120.)—(3.) A semi-annual return of dividends and surplus.

(Section 121.)—(4.) In case of neglect to make dividends or other disposition of profits, or any part of them, a semi-annual return of profits or earnings, if they are legally authorized to issue circulation.

After making returns as above from time to time, banks or bankers are to await notification from the Collector of the District, and then make payment at the time and place specified by him.

VI.

How Brokers are Required to Pay their Taxes.

(Section 11, amended March 2, 1867—1. Annual. They are to make returns to Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district on or before March 1, for special tax or license for the year commencing the 1st day of May following.

(Section 99)—2. Stamp Tax. A bill or memorandum of sale, or contract of sale, is required in every instance to be made and stamped with lawful stamps at the rate of one cent for each one hundred dollars or fractional part over one hundred dollars sold or contracted.

VII.

Penalties.

(Section 14.)—1. For refusal or neglect to make any [illegible]rn required, except in case of sickness or absence, [illegible] the time may be extended by the assessor B[illegible] than thirty days; fifty per cent. in addition Cha[illegible] and one hundred per cent. for fraudulent of [illegible]18.)—2. For refusal or neglect of a bank or the [illegible]ke the required monthly returns in each and [illegible] cent. in addition to the above, and $200 the [illegible] each case of fraudulent returns one hun[illegible]at. and $200 fine.

Th[illegible]99.)—3. For doing business as a bank tw[illegible] broker, without making return for special wi[illegible] tax, a fine of not less than $10, nor more [illegible] besides the special license tax and fifty per r[illegible]ed thereto for neglect.

[illegible]r contracts for gold or silver, bullion, coin, [illegible]sory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, [illegible]eir own, by any person, firm or company not [illegible]g special or license tax, are required to be [illegible]ped with legal stamps at the rate of five cents for [illegible]0 of the sums sold or contracted.

[illegible]ection 99.)—4. For neglecting to affix stamps as required by law, or for delivering or receiving any sum or sums without bill of sale, memorandum, or contract duly stamped according to law, the party neglecting is required to forfeit and pay a penalty of $500 for each offense where the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded does not exceed $100, and a penalty of $1000 when the tax exceeds $100, and costs of suit in United States Court.

VIII.

According to the ruling of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, money borrowed or received by a bank or banker on interest, and employed in his business must be considered as capital and taxed accordingly.

All money, therefore, thus borrowed or received and used in banking, not in brokering as margins upon which tax is paid by stamps, is required to be included in monthly returns of capital.

IX.

All who have neglected to make returns for any portion of the time for any tax required since the law came into force in 1864, are required to make returns for such time for whatever tax. If not made at once the assessment with penalty added will be made.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF ROBBERY.—Richard C. Knory, being in the employ of Mr Orr, the proprietor of an ice-cream saloon, on Lombard street, above Second, had free access to all the rooms. On Monday last he brought two young men, whose appearance was suspicious, about the premises. On Monday evening all three visited the residence of Mr. Orr. While the two latter waited below, Knory went up stairs, and, after a short stay, hurriedly came down, saying that he was off for the metropolis. Mr. Orr, stepping up stairs soon after, found that a couple of trunks in one of the rooms had been tampered with, and after an investigation he discovered that $150 in money and two gold and silver watches were missing. Knory was believed to be the thief. Last night he returned from New York, and this morning was arrested by Officer Benjamin Baglettes, of the Third District. Alderman Butler held him for a further hearing. None of the missing articles were recovered.

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the 9th of April, 1867, all captains or owners of steamboats or other vessels are prohibited from landing excursion or pic-nic parties on the banks or wharves of the Delaware river, at or near Delanco, or Florence Heights, or the Rancocas river, etc. etc., under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every person so landed or disembarked, and shall be liable to arrest, and for all damages that may be committed by such excursion or pic-nic parties to the property or persons of the citizens or residents of the county of Burlington.

ROBBING A MONEY DRAWER.—Alderman Lutz yesterday committed a boy named William H. Browne for robbing a money drawer, in a store at Fifth and Morris streets, of a small amount of money. He was held to answer at Court.

HOW ONE MAN COOLLY WALKED AWAY WITH ANOTHER MAN'S WIFE.—An affair which yesterday occurred in the vicinity of the "Creek" and Carpenter street was productive of no little excitement. It seems that the immediate district wherein the transaction recorded took place, is the abode of a certain class who know as little of individual rights and the true principles of freedom as any class could know who never heard of such rights or principles.

Mr. and Mrs. McGowan were taking their ease upon the step of their house, when one John Hurst, who is decidedly inimical to the peace and comfort of McGowan, passed by. He stopped to meditate a moment, turned back, and, taking the lady by the hand, claimed her as his bride, and deliberately walked away with her, to the utter consternation of the legal husband.

Recovering from the spell this sudden transaction had caused, the latter stepped up to Hurst, and desired to know why and wherefore thus abruptly bereft of his spouse. As an answer to such an absurd interrogatory Hurst felled him to the ground, which was succeeded by punchings, and kickings, and screamings all intermingled with curses, which soon drew around the trio a circle of interested spectators.

Hurst was arrested and committed, while McGowan, with an expansive head and black eyes, meditates upon inconstancy and the mutability of human affairs.

MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Agricultural Society of this city held a regular stated meeting at their rooms, No. 702 Walnut street, commencing at 11 o'clock this morning.

The Society passed a resolution inviting Dr. Higgens, of Baltimore, to lecture before the Society upon the agricultural resources of Maryland.

A report was read upon the subject of appointing an inspector of fertilizers for this State. A bill for the appointment of such inspector was presented to the Legislature, but failed to pass, owing to lateness of presentation.

A working model of an atmospheric churn was shown, and its working illustrated.

A very curious effect of in-and-in breeding of domestic fowls was shown in the diminished size of an egg that was laid, and which was about the size of a pigeon's egg.

Dr. Emerson read an essay upon lime, and the various manners in which it is used as a fertilizer, and the different states in which it is used.

A VIGOROUS ASSAULT SUCCESSFULLY REPELLED.—Last evening, Sergeant Broomall, of the Third District, was passing the corner of Fifth and Lombard streets, when he was accosted by one Bernard McNickle, of Celtic origin and great proportions, who desired the Sergeant to serve a warrant upon some party at variance with himself. This the officer refused, when he was at once beset with vigor by the irate Celt, who would have undoubtedly sadly defaced the man of the law, had not the latter, with a spirit *nil desperandum*, retaliated in such a manner as to at once put Bernard under his power. After an night of lonely confinement in a cell, McNickle appeared before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of $800 bail to answer at Court.

POLICE RAIDS LAST EVENING.—Lieutenant Connelly, of the Fifth District, having received several letters from citizens in the vicinity of Eleventh, Tenth, Locust, and Walnut streets, that these neighborhoods were infested with many vagabond females, started out with a *posse* of men last night to bring all such characters within the walls of the Station. The result of a raid in the vicinity of these streets was the capturing of twenty-two female loungers, of ages varying from nineteen to thirty, and one even approached unto forty-five.

A force of men from Lieutenant Leighton's District, the Sixth, also brought in ten women, who had been annoying the citizens at Eleventh and Arch streets.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

2 shares Mercantile Library	Not sold
No. 2513 Germantown road—Three-story brick house and lot, 36 by 130 feet	$2200
No. 720 Shippen street, dwelling, court houses, and lot, 22½ by 90 feet	$3075
Hotel, dwellings, and distillery, N. W. corner Sixteenth and Carpenter	$7925
No. 25 Benton street—Brick house	$1400
Twenty-first street, below Summer—Stable and lot	Not sold
Race street, above Nineteenth—Three valuable lots	Not sold

MASS MEETING OF THE BAPTISTS OF PHILADELPHIA.—Arrangements have been made to hold a grand mass meeting of the Baptists of Philadelphia, in the Tabernacle Baptist Church, on Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth, to-morrow (Thursday) evening, June 6, at half-past seven o'clock, at which time the proceedings of the anniversaries of the several National Baptist Societies, just held at Chicago, will be briefly rehearsed. Interesting statements will be made.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.—Francis Morton was arrested for dealing out molusks to sundry citizens in the Twenty-fourth Ward, against the ordinances of the city. He was fined $5, and the bivalves were confiscated for the use of the Almshouse inmates.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematised, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments: our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
Philadelphia,
and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

BE ON YOUR GUARD against the imitations and counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, with which the *pirates* who make a *dishonorable living* by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these *poison-mongers* are discovered they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them out and bringing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in spite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are, of course, unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a *measure of precaution*, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp, bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a miniature note of hand, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *State prison crime*. The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk.*

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS.—Persons desirous of obtaining a pure article of Brandy, Wine, Gin, or Whisky for medicinal or other purposes, should attend the sale to take place at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning, June 8, at 11 o'clock. The catalogue comprises over 600 demijohns and 200 cases of St. Julien Claret, all carefully selected by E. P. Middleton, whose reputation for dealing in pure and unadulterated liquors has been established for the last twenty-five years.

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE, No. 828 ARCH STREET.—This well-known establishment, which has become proverbial as an emporium wherein is contained everything which comes within the province of linen goods, has just received an entire new stock of all manner of linen fabrics. It should be remembered that Mr. George Milliken is one of the largest importers and dealers in this species of goods within the business community; and, receiving these importations from the best manufactories of Europe, is enabled to offer them at the lowest possible rates to the public. Attention is especially called to the fine selection of fine Scotch table cloths and napkins, plain, or worked in the highest styles of tasteful ornamentation. Also to the large assortment of Scotch towellings, scarf goods, linen drill stair crash, with red ornamentations and borders, power-loom table linens of all kinds and styles, etc. etc. A late importation includes linen cambric dresses, so necessary during the hot and dusty season, and printed shirting fabrics, finely wove, and not to be surpassed. An examination of the stock is requisite to judge of its superior merits.

G. S. C. E.

An unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The following commendable arrangement has been made by the Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise. Mr. Samuel G. Diehl, Deputy Collector of the Second District, is to receive all moneys paid in for certificates, and in case the decision of the Supreme Court is against the corporation, every certificate holder will receive back his or her money. Mr. Diehl will deposit all the funds in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, and keep it there until the decision is announced or the first drawing actually takes place. This plan will insure against loss, under any circumstances, to purchasers of certificates.

THIS EVENING commences the important sale of Oil Paintings from the American Art Gallery of New York. The collection numbers over three hundred specimens, by artists of acknowledged reputation, and are sold for the encouragement of American artists. We wish them every success, as it is a noble object. Those wishing good pictures should attend the sale, which takes place in the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, continuing to-morrow and Friday evenings, by B. Scott, Jr.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.—Among the many advertised remedies, none more fully and faithfully carry out all that is claimed for them than the above-named deservedly popular medicine. As a curative power for all diseases of the kidneys, female weaknesses, dyspepsia, and other complaints consequent upon irregular habits, there is said to be nothing to equal it, and as a proof of this regular physicians in New York city and elsewhere are freely recommending it for diseases as above mentioned, while at no time during the eighteen years it has been in existence, has its sale been as rapid as now. Like every good article, this as well has imitators; so parties buying should be sure to ask for and get none other but that known as Helmbold's Fluid Extract of Buchu.—*Springfield Journal.*

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their store, No. 506 Market street, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, a large and superior assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to which they would call the attention of buyers.

ALL OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF THE OLD WORLD IN COUNCIL! but not one among them arrayed in better taste or more becoming than our great uncrowned people of the New World. We allude, of course, to those who buy their clothing at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

PHOTOGRAPHS made as well in cloudy as clear weather at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards, or one large Photograph, $1. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

GETTY—SIMPSON.—On the 4th instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, ROBERT A. GETTY, of New York, to VIRGINIA SIMPSON, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

PEOPLES—DELANCHY.—On the evening of the 2d instant, by the Rev. John Ewing, Mr. WILLIAM PEOPLES, Jr., of Frankford, Philadelphia, to Miss MARY DELANCHY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

EVERSON.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, ANNIE, wife of J. C. Everson, M. D., and daughter of Jacob Brown, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, N. W. corner of Ninth and Noble streets, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

RICE.—On the 2d instant, Mrs. MARY, wife of Martin Rice, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late George C. Baker, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 716 Richmond street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STEPHENS.—Miss ANNIE STEPHENS, on the 4th instant, at her late residence of her parents, No. 243 S. Third street.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

WILFONG.—On the 3d instant, THOMAS WILFONG, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family, also Gulf Lodge, No. 525, and Gratitude Lodge, No. 216, I. O. of O. F., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. William Moore, Conshohocken, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M. Funeral to proceed to Gulf Church.

WILLIS.—On the morning of June 1, SUSAN M., wife of Abner S. Willis, and daughter of George W. Michener.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 3 Pine avenue, South Camden, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Evergreen Cemetery, N. J.

WOOD.—On the morning of June 4, Mrs. CAROLINE H. WOOD, wife of Dr. George B. Wood, aged 62 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her husband are invited to attend her funeral, to meet at No. 1117 Arch street, at 11 o'clock on Friday morning, the 7th instant. To proceed to St. John's Church, Race street, above Fifth, without further notice.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p†

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

THE PATENT CLUTCH BRACE REQUIRES no fitting or notching of the bits, but immediately adjusts itself, and holds them firmly and truly centered. Every mechanic can see the great saving of time and labor thus effected. Sold, with the usual kinds, and a variety of bits and other tools, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRING A PAIR OF DULL SCISSORS WITH you and have them sharpened that you may see the manner of using and the good results of the Patent Scissors Sharpeners. One should be in every lady's work basket. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STRONG BRASS ALE COCKS, A VARIETY of other Brass Cocks, including those for coal oil; Cork Stops, Faucets, Molasses Gates, Cedar and Lignum Vitæ Spigots, Tap Borers, etc., for sale at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 185p

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL,
Manufacturer of
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street,
4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
No. 643 NORTH NINTH STREET,
At Wholesale Only [5 10 5pl

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p§

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

RAILROAD LINES.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 1 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad connects at Philipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of five carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information apply to WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
1 1§ No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROADS.—From Ferry foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia.

6 P. M.—Freight for New York, and points North or East.

11 A. M.—Way freight.

Goods delivered at Company's Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia, by 5 P. M., will be forwarded by this line, and arrive in New York at 5 o'clock next morning.

Freight received at Pier No. 32 North River, N. Y., by 4·30 P. M., will be ready for delivery in Philadelphia early the following morning.

FARE TO NEW YORK, TWO DOLLARS.

Ticket Office, Vine Street Ferry.

For further information apply to Company's Agents: R. H. CHIPMAN, Freight Office and Depot, No. 320 N. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

J. B. BURT, Pier No. 32 North River, foot of DUANE Street, New York.

Or at General Freight and Passenger Office, Philadelphia, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.

WILLIAM N. CLAYTON,
Superintendent, Red Bank, N. J.
S. C. HASTY,
General Freight Agent, Red Bank, N. J.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN,
General Agent, Philadelphia.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Atlantic Cable.

NOON MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 5—Noon.—Consols for money, 94½; U. S. Five-twenties, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 79¼; Erie Railroad, 40½.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—Noon.—Cotton firm at 11½d. for uplands, and 11¾d. for Orleans. Sales to-day, 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, 38s.

Provisions and produce generally unchanged. Linseed cake, £9 15s.; other articles without change.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 5.—The steamer Saxonia, from New York on the 25th ultimo, arrived here at 6 P. M. yesterday.

LATEST FROM HAVANA.

One of Maximilian's War Vessels Brings a Prize into Port, Etc.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Havana advices to the 1st instant state that one of Maximilian's war vessels had arrived there with a prize, captured off the coast of Yucatan. As a prize can only be sold in a port held by the captor, it is unknown what course will be pursued by the Havana authorities.

A partial reconciliation of the difference between General Manzano and Mr. Hoffman, Consular Agent of Juarez, has been effected. The idea that the United States Government will interfere in the case of the American barque Ocean Home is ridiculed in official circles. The vessel is advertised to be sold, the minimum price being fixed at $15,000.

The Bishop of Havana is about to send to the Pope $80,000, raised by contributions to repair the seminary. The repairing will be postponed.

The Cuban sugar crop is expected to fall short ten per cent. The market for sugar is active and firm, at 7¾ reals per arrobe for Dutch Standard, No. 12. Trade is generally dull.

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.......$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail.......3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.......3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant....... { 1st class, 2·25 / 2d class, 1·30

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40. 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
4 30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P. M.

By the Atlantic Cable.

TWO O'CLOCK MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 5—2 P. M.—The Money Market is quiet and steady. Consols unchanged. American securities less firm and generally declined. U. S. 5-20s, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 79; Erie, 40.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—2 P. M.—Cotton is somewhat easier, but no decline in prices has been established.

LONDON, June 5—2 P. M.—Sugar firm at 24s. 9d. Other markets unchanged.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDONDERRY, June 5—2 P. M.—The steamship Hibernia, from Quebec, arrived here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5—2 P. M.—The steamship Worcester, which recently sailed from Liverpool for Baltimore, put into this port to-day, with her machinery disabled.

New York Constitutional Convention.

ALBANY, June 5.—The Constitutional Convention met at 11 o'clock A. M., when the tragic death of Mr. Hiscock was announced by one of his colleagues. The Capitol is crowded with people, attentively listening to the eulogies that are being pronounced upon the deceased.

The President announced a committee to accompany the remains of Mr. Hiscock to Syracuse, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Indian Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—An Omaha despatch says the Indians captured twenty head of stock from railroad employés, twenty miles west of Julesburg, on Monday.

A coach was attacked near Fairview station on Sunday, and two drivers killed. There was but one passenger in the coach, and he escaped by running to the river.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Cotton quiet and steady at 28c. for middling uplands. Rio Coffee dull at 15@19c. in gold for common to choice. Flour dull, market favors buyers; Howard Street extra at $12·50@14. Wheat, fair to choice Maryland red, $2·60@3; the receipts and demand are light. Corn declined 1@2c.; yellow, common to prime, $1·14; white, $1·07@1·12; mixed Western, $1·06. Oats at 78@80c. Sugar dull and steady at 10½@11¾c. for fair to good refining. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull, in bond, at $2·33@2·35.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, June 5

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Pa R 1 m 6s......... 99¼	100 sh Penna R... s60.. 51⅝
$1346·83 Pa 5s, past due. 3 ctfs..101½	100 do.........s5.. 51⅝
$300 City 6s, N.....c&p. s5wn.. 99	24 do.........ls.. 51⅝
$1000 Susq Cl Bs........ 67	11 do.............. 51⅝
$3000 W Jer R bs........ 89	100 sh 13th & 15th.s5wn 19¾
$125 N Pa 6s........... 89	100 sh Cata Pf.......s5.. 27
	100 sh Susq Cnl........ 16⅝
	100 do ....s30.. 16⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$500 5-20s '65..Jy..rg..c.106¾	2 sh Leh N stk....... 48¾
$100 City 6s, N..c&p.... 98½	100 sh Read.....s30wn.. 52
$1000 do.......... 99	100 do...........52 1-16
$2000 Lehigh 6s '84...... 87½	6 sh Penna R....... 51⅝

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·25, and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Eleventh and Market streets half an hour before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 3 General Superintendent.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7§5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—
Wanamaker & Brown,
The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

ITS NATURAL BEAUTY AND COMMERCIAL RESOURCES.

Translated from the Revue des Deux Mondes.

If there is any island in the world on which the whole arsenal of admirative epithets has been exhausted, it is certainly the Island of Ceylon. The adherents of Brahma call it Lanka, "the resplendent;" those of Buddha perceive in it the pearl fallen from the crown of India; to the Chinese it is the Island of Jewels, Laou-tshou; to the Greeks it is the home of precious stones, and the enthusiasm of a certain class of Biblical commentators went even so far as to place there the paradise of Genesis. To the more prosaic sailor, who never loses sight of the interest of his ship, this terrestrial paradise has a radical defect, as he finds there no safe anchoring ground. A simple look on the map of the Indian sea is sufficient to show that the southern extremity of the Island of Ceylon is one of those points which are naturally marked out as a maritime centre. It may be justly said that the port of Point de Galle must indispensably be resorted to as a place of provision or refuge by all steamers which come from or go to Calcutta and Singapore. Unfortunately, while Trincomale on the eastern shore offers a very safe anchoring place, the harbor of Point de Galle is narrow, incommodious, even dangerous when the Southeast trade winds prevail, so that ships are obliged to throw out anchors ahead and astern. But while the sailor looks with rather doubtful satisfaction on this, the tourist with unmixed admiration beholds the splendid panorama which is presented before his eyes. Whether he came from Europe over Suez, where he saw nothing but the sterile rocks of Aden; or whether he left behind the Sunda Straits with their flowery islands, Ceylon will offer to his view new objects of admiration. It is true, the sea is of the same deep sapphire blue as at Penang, and the shores, with their never-fading verdure, are reflected from its brilliant surface as well there as here. But in Ceylon he will find the mountain scenery which is wanting in the somewhat effeminate landscape of the Sunda Islands. From the territory arise the massive heights of the Kandy mountain range, overtopped by the Pic of Adam, which towers high up into the sky.

One of the most enchanting roads in the world is that along the western shores of the sea which connects the capital, Colombo, with Point de Galle. The colony is indebted to the English administration for this road as well as for all the other means of communication on the island. Similar to a park alley between Point de Galle and Colombo, for an uninterrupted line of seventy miles, this road on both sides is shaded by high palm trees, the intervals between which are filled out as with a curtain by orchidaceous plants and other creepers. On his right hand the traveller perceives the massive centre of the Kandy Mountains, and on his left the sea constantly animated by the movements of those fishing boats of an original construction which are called *catamarans*. The villages are surrounded by clusters of cocoa and areca trees. When he approaches the capital, the old Dutch villas are succeeded by more modern constructions. At last he arrives at the charming village of Colpetty, which is sheltered by a dome of gigantic tamarind trees, and at once he finds himself before the fortified front of the city, on the plain of Galle Faas, covered over with a thick carpet of convolvulas and their brilliant red flowers.

Neither Galle nor Colombo possess a character of remarkable originality; well-preserved fortifications, in the interior some churches built in the seventeenth century, large streets shaded by hibiscus trees one hundred years old, the classic houses of one story of the tropical climates, with verandahs and pillared porticoes—this is the general aspect of the two cities, of which the second is much more important than the first. The great charm of Ceylon, to the stranger, lies in its natural beauty—much less, however, on the sea shore, where nature has been tamed and brought under culture, than in the virgin forests where she is still in her primitive state. Nothing is so beautiful as those immense masses of verdure which, when seen from the top of an eminence, in soft undulations reach as far as the horizon. Nothing can do full justice to the impression which is produced on the traveller when he penetrates under these secular canopies, high and solemn like cathedrals, where, even at noon, the rays of the sun only shed a faint and doubtful light. In the midst of these forests live the Veddas, the last descendants of the natives, who are still to-day as savage as they were two thousand years ago, when their ancestors were driven back into the interior of the island by the Indian conqueror Wijayo, five hundred and forty-three years before Christ. Here you find also the imposing ruins of the ancient capitals of Ceylon, Pollanarrua and Anuradhapura, which testify of the splendor of a past civilization. The first of these cities covered a space of thirty miles in length and four in breadth. The place where the palaces stood is marked by walls covered with rich sculptures, that of the temples or viharas by colossal statues of Buddha, fifty feet high. The bronze palace, built by the King Gaimoonoo, reposed on 1600 pillars of granite, erected in forty parallel lines, and which contained not less than 900 apartments, distributed in nine stories, one above the other. The building received its name from the metallic roof which covered the whole. In Anuradhapura, a whole mountain, that of Mihintala, had been cut out for a temple, while the remains of another not less gigantic pagoda, that of Maha Stoopa, would actually furnish enough bricks to construct a wall ten feet high and one foot thick from London to Edinburgh. Of all constructions the most remarkable, whose destruction is the most to be regretted, were the vast water reservoirs which formerly secured to the whole island an inexhaustible fertility. These were real artificial lakes of ten, fifteen, and twenty miles in circumference, which furnished the water for the canals of irrigation in sufficient quantity to fertilize whole provinces, which India is to-day obliged to provide with rice necessary to feed its inhabitants. There were formerly distributed over the island thirty of these artificial lakes, and six to seven hundred small reservoirs—a complete system of irrigation. The Portuguese and Dutch allowed these indispensable and useful constructions to fall in ruin, and the English Government recoiled before the enormous expenses, which, for the re-edification of the dike of Padivil, were estimated at thirty-two millions of francs; ten thousand working men during five years would have been required for it.

Ceylon and Malacca have been under the same masters, and passed through the same political phases, since the epoch of their discovery. The Portuguese first took possession of them in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Towards the middle of the seventeenth the Dutch expelled them, and finally the English profited by the wars of the French Revolution in 1796, to occupy them. The Dutch regimen left few traces in the island, while the Portuguese have marked their passage by acts, the remembrance of which still lingers in the mind of the inhabitants. More preoccupied with the propagation of their religious creed than with the interests of commerce, they may boast of having founded there a Catholicism which for 200 years victoriously resisted the ruling Protestant Governments. Their language, somewhat corrupted, is still that of the middle classes in many of the cities of the island. The natives seem to have forgotten their cruelty only to remember their chevaleresque bravery. Even to-day certain chiefs not only pride themselves in placing the title of *Don* before their names, like their ancestors, but they even add willingly the pompous and sonorous Christian names of the Luritanian calendar. Nine hundred noble Portuguese families inhabited Colombo at the time of the capitulation by which the city was surrendered to the Dutch in 1656. The Portuguese domination was, however, only a prolonegd struggle, which continued with little interruption during the Dutch occupation; and this could scarcely be otherwise so long as the colonists, limited in their possessions to the plains on the seashores, were obliged to halt at the foot of the mountain region which formed the interior Kingdom of Kandy. The English only succeeded in perfecting its conquest after the peace of 1815. The King who then reigned, the last heir of a crown which, from sovereign to sovereign, had been transferred during a period of 2357 years, was called Sri Wikrama Raja Singha. He was dethroned and imprisoned in the Indian fortress of Vellore, where he lived till 1832. His subjects saw in his downfall, not the loss of an independence by which they profited but little, but rather the end of a hated and detested tyranny, for his reign was but a long series of the most sanguinary atrocities.

While submitting the whole island to their rule, the English had good sense enough to declare that religious worship should remain absolutely free. Ceylon has, in fact, been the promised land of Buddhism since the time it was first introduced there—316 before Christ. There, on the top of the lofty rack which crowns the Pic of Adam, is found the reverent impress on which the followers of Sakja Mooni perceive the footprint of Buddha as clearly as the Brahmins see in it that of Siva, and the Mohammedans that of Adam. The footprint sheltered by an open pagoda has not less than five feet in length. One gets to it by means of iron chains through a staircase hewn into the rock, and the pilgrimage is usually terminated by an offering of rhododendron flowers. In Ceylon, near Anuradhapura, is seen also the tree Bodhi, sacred above all others, and certainly historically the oldest of the vegetable kingdom, since authentically it was planted 288 years before Christ. Lastly, in Kandy, in a special temple, there is preserved in the innermost part of the sanctuary, the Dalada, the tooth of the same Sakja Mooni, miraculously preserved from the pile where the rest of his body was burned. Those who have had the original good fortune to look at it, report that it is two inches in length, and seems rather to have been taken out of the jaw of a crocodile than from a human mouth; probably its size has been proportioned to that of the footprint of which we just made mention.

Cinnamon, which for so long was the glory and the wealth of Ceylon, figures to-day on the list of the products of the island only for memory's sake; and the history of its grandeur, followed by its fall, is fertile in economical instructions, of which Great Britain was wise enough to profit. Under the Government of the Dutch, any encroachment on the monopoly which it laid claim to was punished with the utmost severity. The English administration, less severe, nevertheless preserved this monopoly up to the year 1832 and then renounced it only in the firm conviction that nature had gifted Ceylon with this precious tree to the exclusion of all other colonies; but some other countries, above all Java, very soon destroyed this illusion, and the Government which unwisely had taxed the exportation of cinnamon with 3s. per pound, in a very short time saw itself outflanked by competition. Vainly it decreased the duties, vainly it sold, one after the other, its splendid cinnamon gardens of 15 to 20 miles in circumference—the hen with the golden eggs had been killed, the gardens were cut down and transformed into villas, and the whole of the crop, the taxes on which formerly were sufficient to pay more than the half of the expenses of the colony, since 1863 amounts not even to more than one million of francs.

Another source of wealth seems likewise to have dried up, at least for the present; we mean the *pearl fishery* which, on the northwest coast of the island, from Negombo to Manaar, was carried on from time immemorial. Still, in the year 1863, it paid taxes to the extent of 1,275,000 francs; but, in 1864, whether the fishing had passed the limits of moderation, or for any other reason, the fact could no longer be denied that this precious oyster had disappeared—and since that time it has not reappeared.

This double mishap was fortunately amply compensated by the extraordinary development which the English gave to the production of coffee.

Their predecessors had not been in the situation to direct their attention to this object on account of their not being the masters of the central part of the island, the only portion where the nature of the soil is favorable to this branch of culture. Great Britain began with it in 1815; from 1825 the Governor of Ceylon, Sir Edward Barnes, understood that the future of the island was therein, and he gave it a strong impulse by establishing himself, on his private estates in Gangaroova, the first somewhat important plantation in the country. His example rapidly found imitation; all the mountains around Kandy, as well as most of the large valleys in the interior, were soon covered with coffee plantations, and during several years twenty thousand hectares of land belonging to the crown were yearly sold and immediately cleared for cultivation of coffee.

Circumstances favored this rapidly rising new culture. At the very time when the metropolis considerably reduced the import duties on coffee the competition of the other coffee producing countries was paralyzed by the question of emancipation and by the abolition of the slave trade, while, on the contrary, Ceylon incessantly received new laborers from India, so that from year to year the exportation increased, and in the year 1863 reached a value of 53,000,000 of francs. At no time had cinnamon ever given such splendid results, and if the prophecies of the colonists may be relied upon, within a very short time they intend to reach a yearly production of 100,000 tons of coffee, valued at more than 125,000,000 of francs.

The average crop of Brazil amounts to 125,000 tons per year; but during these latter times, the production has remained stationary. That of Java, which seems to decrease, is 57,000 tons. The total yearly crop of all the countries in the world which produce coffee, is estimated at 350,000 tons.

In this enumeration of the products of Ceylon it would be unjust not to mention the favorite tree of its inhabitants—the precious cocoa tree—of which the island is supposed to possess twenty millions. Although, in the list of colonial products, it figures far behind that of coffee, nevertheless the production of cocoanut oil within the last fifteen years has increased tenfold, and amounted, in 1857, to over five millions of francs. Besides, thanks to the variety of employments for which it is used, this tree is the Providence of the natives, who show it their gratefulness by an attachment the superstitious expression of which has something touching in it. According to them, the tree languishes and dies when it is beyond the reach of human voice, and never survives when the master to whom it gave its fruit goes abroad.

Thus while, on the one hand, fortune provided Ceylon with new sources of riches, on the other it took away from it old ones, such as cinnamon and the pearl oyster. As to its precious stones, whose reputation goes back to the remotest antiquity, and which were vaunted by Marco Polo in such an enthusiastic manner, they yield to-day scarcely more than 250,000 francs per year. Here and there some are still found, and the English, who visit Neuera-Ellia to spend the summer, there make it their pastime to search for them; but the microscopic fragments of sapphires and topazes which are the result of their efforts will never enrich any one. In another part of the island the capital of the district, which formerly was the richest in precious stones, still preserves its significant name of Ratnapoora (the City of Rubies). But this is now nothing more than a mere tradition, and it is not necessary to be a very experienced jeweller in order to appreciate at their just value the doubtful specimens which the natives sport before the eyes of the inexperienced traveller.

Another fallen glory of Ceylon is the elephant, who, if he has not entirely disappeared from the colony before the progress of civilization, at least is made much less use of than formerly. In Point de Galle and Colombo elephants are seen but exceptionally; they are reproached with frightening the horses, and the English, in their prosaic manner, declare that the latter, near cities, are more economical and more useful. For the local service about sixty elephants were formerly kept, while to-day their number for the same purpose amounts scarcely to more than a dozen, and although there may still be many in the interior of the island in their savage state, one would probably no longer see those splendid herds of two hundred heads, of which, during the first times of the English occupation, frequent mention is made. Sir Emerson Tennant gives a lively description of one of the last great elephant hunts which took place. On such occasions nothing is more curious than the intelligence with which the tamed elephants fulfil their part in these delicate operations, which without their aid would be almost impossible. They seem to enjoy it greatly. Following the scene with a vigilant eye, they protect, if it is necessary, the man who is charged with the dangerous task of tying the running-knot round the foot of the prisoner, and with marvellous dexterity they seize the moment when, the running-knot being thrown, they must strain the rope of which they hold the other end. Their great composure forms a striking contrast with the rage of the prisoners, and from their air of satisfaction you would willingly believe that they enjoy the success they obtain. Single hunters also kill large numbers of elephants, and this massacre would have been much more considerable, had Nature gifted these animals in Ceylon, as in Africa, with those ivory tusks which are of so great commercial value. In one single province of the North, in the years 1845-47, three thousand five hundred elephants were killed, and from 1851 to 1856 two thousand were killed in the southern province. It is, therefore, to be justly feared that in the course of the nineteenth century the elephant in Ceylon will pass out of existence. Already, at present, many travellers visit Point de Galle or Colombo without having seen any of these colossis of the Old World.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AND
Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET.
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
ICE DEALERS,
NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN
PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1'05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER, }
JOHN GLENDENING, } Proprietors.
JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } [5 13mwf1

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m4p*

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.

Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3mrp

---

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf? No. 724 MARKET Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 44?

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 15?

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

---

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11⅟4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26?

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16?

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1? SOLID SILVER-WARE

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10? No. 1132 MARKET Street.

WESTCOTT & GEORGE.
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, and every description of Traveling Goods.
TRUNKS and BAGS Repaired.

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26? PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

---

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

---

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., | NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1 1?

JULY COUPONS
WANTED.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 South THIRD St.
5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRACTIONAL SHARES
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
5 30 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

---

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
8 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

---

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY,
WITHOUT CHARGE
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2?rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

AUGUST
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
24tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

CALEB PEIRCE.
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 1m*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS
OF
OVERDUE LOANS
OF THE
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER.

DELAWARE STATE BONDS
FOR SALE.
Interest Payable at the Philadelphia National Bank, Free of State Tax.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
5 25 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
No. 501 CHESNUT Street,
5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24tmw 3m*

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT ST

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President,
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.

THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.

UNPARALLELED OFFER.

We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our Instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited....................$35
Telegraphing, three months.......................10
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

ROOFING.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
RECKLESS & EVERETT,
12 16m No. 302 GREEN Street.

EQUAL-SUFFRAGE MEETING AT TRENTON, N. J.

The Equal-Suffrage Convention met at this place yesterday. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic. James M. Scovel, Esq., presided, and Hon. D. S. Blackman, of Atlantic county, and other distinguished men from different counties, acted as Vice-Presidents. Speeches were made by Major G. B. Halstead, James M. Scovel, Robert Purvis of Philadelphia, and Isaiah Ware. The principal address was by Hon. T. D. Thacher.

The next speaker was J. K. H. Wilcox, Esq., editor of the *Social Science Review*, of New York. He made a very able and philosophical disquisition, showing with much clearness that the right to vote was a natural right.

Mr. Wilcox is a graduate of Columbia Law School, and stands prominent among the thinkers of the country.

An Equal Suffrage Association was formed for the State, with James M. Scovel for President, and Lucy Stone for one of the Vice-Presidents.

Among the resolutions the following are the most characteristic of the sentiment of the meeting:—

Resolved, That a republic, to be lasting, must be founded on civil and political equality, and the liberty of all, limited only by the like liberty of each; and that, in order to establish a republic of enduring strength, the former fabric of Southern society must be wholly changed, for in no part of our country has there yet existed a true democratic republic.

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent action of Congress in giving to the Rebel States equal suffrage in the Military Reconstruction bill, and we rejoice in the fact accomplished that personal freedom, which the dark-skinned sons of the republic have won with their blood, now will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters, enthroned in the Legislature, on the Bench, and in the Executive chamber; but that it will be secured by the arms they hold and the ballots they cast, for it will be Liberty guarded by Power.

ART OF SLEEPING IN PARLIAMENT.

An English journal has this humorous sketch: "Sleeping in the House of Commons is conducted upon scientific principles. Probably no member spends so many hours in the House at his post as Mr. Cowen, the M. P. for Newcastle—who is beginning to be known as the 'long sitter'—and who has not yet learned the parliamentary art of sleeping at his post, which is an indispensable thing in the House of Commons. On days of interest a member requires to be in his place at 3 o'clock if he is to secure his seat, and as a sitting generally lasts till 2 in the morning, it is not within mortal power to sit day by day closely watching weary debates without spending some of the time in sleeping. Wily members prefer stopping away the early part of the sitting, and dropping in when questions are on that they care for. Others only come on certain days, and all, except the most attentive, go home before the late divisions, but all who attend constantly, quite as constantly (if they have any sense) sleep in the House. From the oldest Cabinet minister down to the newest member this is done. He is voted a 'fool' who attempts to meddle with every question, and if he waits for those he is concerned in he had better doze till they come to a decision than be absent. No one knows when divisions will come on, and to join in them a member must be on the spot, and to make up his mind to sleep (if necessary) at his post is the only way in which he can discharge his duty. Mr. J. S. Mill, an M. P. not wanting in watchfulness or prudence, sits for hours asleep with his face on his hand, having had the precaution to choose a seat which enables him to do it.

"The public, who do not understand the thing, think when a small late House is half asleep, that the members are neglecting their duty, and are subjects of remark. The six hundred and thirty members who were absent and probably in bed, are, of course, unnoticeable in the House, while the twenty-eight who remain to the last are open to comments if not in the most vivid state of activity. When a member has mastered the merits of a question he has done his duty, and has only to wait till the division bell rings for action. Some members, like Mr. Scholefield, have great talent in dropping in only when they are wanted. Mr. Bright will stay away weeks together. Earl Russell introduced the broad-brimmed hat into the House for the convenience of sleeping under it.

"Lord Palmerston followed the example, and was a great dozer. Mr. Gladstone stretches out both his legs and sleeps at full length; the members going up to Mr. Speaker sometimes tumble over him. Lord Halifax, when in the House, holding the office of Indian minister, used to lay his head back, open his mouth, and snore loud enough to be heard in Bengal. Some members who are lame are obliged to sit on that side of the House which enables them to rest their limbs with their face to the Speaker. Some, like Grantley Berkeley, have to lean against the table to speak, because they cannot stand. Feeble members, like Mr. Roebuck, and blind members, like Mr. Fawcett, sit on the front bench below the gangway, and members with no heads sit all over the House."

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
ge and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
24] Also, WOOL SACKS.
IN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.
No. North WATER Street, and
No. North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

12 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, &C.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
VANKIRK & CO,
21 m

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Rearrange and Fix the Boundary Lines of the Election Divisions and Places of Holding Elections in the Twentieth Ward, and to increase the Number of Election Divisions in said Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Eighth Election Division of the Twentieth Ward shall be bounded as follows, to wit:—To commence at the northwest corner of Broad and Poplar streets; thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of Fifteenth street; thence along the east side of Fifteenth street to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence along the south side Montgomery avenue to the west side of Broad street; thence along the west side of Broad street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of Henry Boehm, southeast corner of Thompson and Amity streets.

Section 2. The Ninth Election Division shall be bounded as follows, to wit:—To commence at the northwest corner of Poplar and Seventeenth streets; thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of the river Schuylkill; thence along the east side of the river Schuylkill to the south side of Master street; thence along the south side of Master street to the west side of Seventeenth street; thence along the west side of Seventeenth street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of Henry Battersby, No. 903 Nineteenth street.

Section 3. The Tenth Election Division shall be bounded as follows:—To commence at the northwest corner of Twenty-first and Master streets; thence along the north side of Master street to the east side of the river Schuylkill; thence along the east side of the river Schuylkill to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Twenty-first street; thence along the west side of Twenty-first street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of Charles M. Fugus, northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Jefferson streets.

Section 4. There shall be created an additional Election Division in said Ward, to be called the Fifteenth Election Division, to be bounded as follows, to wit:—To commence at the northwest corner of Poplar and Fifteenth streets; thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of Sixteenth street; thence along the east side of Sixteenth street to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Fifteenth street; thence along the west side of Fifteenth street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of John Fox, southwest corner of Fifteenth and Thompson streets.

Section 5. There shall be created another additional Election Division in said Ward, to be called the Sixteenth Election Division, to be bounded as follows, to wit:—To commence at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Poplar streets; thence along the north side of Poplar street to the east side of Seventeenth street; thence along the east side of Seventeenth street to the north side of Master street; thence along the north side of Master street to the east side of Twenty-first street; thence along the east side of Twenty-first street to the south side of Montgomery avenue; thence along the south side of Montgomery avenue to the west side of Sixteenth street; thence along the west side of Sixteenth street to the place of beginning; and the place of voting shall be at the house of Jacob Greber, No. 1621 Seybert street.

Section 6. That the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Election Divisions of said Ward be and remain as heretofore established by law.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Controllers of Public Schools to Obtain Possession of the Messuages and Lots of Ground on Nineteenth Street above Chesnut, in the Ninth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight hundred and sixty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Controllers of Public Schools to compensate certain tenants occupying messuages erected on the lots of ground situate on the west side of Nineteenth street, above Chesnut, in the Ninth Ward (upon which the Keystone Grammar School is to be erected), for surrendering possession of their respective premises, to wit:—

To William Sloan, three hundred dollars.

To Ann Cummins, three hundred dollars.

To John J. Culliman, two hundred and sixty dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Controllers of Public Schools in conformity with existing ordinances: Provided, That the City Controller shall not countersign any warrant for either of said amounts, or any part thereof, until the City Solicitor shall first certify to him that all of said persons have removed from the premises, and that the city is in full possession of the whole of said lots of ground upon which the said school building is to be erected.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the City Solicitor and Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and Request to the Mayor and Presidents of Select and Common Councils.

Whereas, The Legislature has recently, without the knowledge, request, or approbation of Councils, by a certain Act of Assembly and supplements thereto, authorized a Commission to create a loan not exceeding Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be payable by the city, for the purpose of erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street; and by the said Acts of Assembly the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city is instructed, without the consent of Councils, to direct the building of said bridge, under the supervision and control of said commissioners; therefore

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby instructed to test the constitutionality of the said Act of Assembly and supplements thereto; that he also take the necessary legal steps to restrain, hinder, and prevent the erection of said bridge, and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor from superintending, directing, or acting in the matter; and his Honor the Mayor of the city, and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, are hereby respectfully requested to abstain from meeting the Commission or taking any part therein; and the Chief Engineer and Surveyor is hereby expressly instructed to abstain from meeting said Commission on behalf of the city, or acting in the matter without the direction of Councils.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the City Controller to make a Certain Transfer.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and is hereby directed to transfer fifty-five dollars to Item 1 of an ordinance to make an appropriation to defray the expenses to be incurred for the reception of the State flags, viz.:—

From Item 4 (Ambulances for children), fifty-five dollars to Item 1, boarding color-men.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings to consent to the Transfer of the Lease of Callowhill Street Wharf, on the River Delaware.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Commissioner of Markets, Wharves, and Landings be and he is hereby authorized to consent to the transfer of a certain lease made between the city of Philadelphia and John McGinnis, of the property known as Callowhill Street Wharf, on the River Delaware, dated July 7, 1866, to W. A. Levering, and at the expiration of said lease he be authorized to extend the same for the term of two years, with two sureties to be approved by the Committee on Port Wardens, at an annual rent of three thousand dollars, the same to be approved by the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia. All ordinances to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Revision to pay for Assistants to enable them to perform their duties.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of six thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Revision to enable them to perform their duties; said sum to be expended under the supervision of the Special Committee on Collection of Taxes and Revision of Assessments. The warrants for the same to be drawn by the Board of Revision.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Nineteenth Street, from Montgomery to Berks Street, in the Twenty-eighth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Nineteenth street, from Montgomery to Berks street, for the paving thereof. The city to be at no expense for grading or intersections. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractor shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property fronting thereon; and shall also enter into an obligation to the city to keep said street in good order for three years after the paving is finished.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Commissioner of City Property to Change the Location of the Board of Revision and City Commissioners.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Commissioner of City Property be and he is hereby instructed to remove the City Commissioners to the two front rooms on the second floor of the building now occupied by the City Solicitor, and the Board of Revision to the rooms vacated by the Commissioners, and the two remaining rooms in said building on Fifth street shall be appropriated to the City Solicitor for Road Jury Rooms.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Tramwaying of Wager, Culbert, Pearl Streets, and Rose Alley.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to tramway Wager street from Sixth to Randolph street, Culvert street from Poplar to Lawrence street, Pearl street from Seventeenth to Eighteenth street, and Rose alley, in the Eighth Ward. And if the cartway is wider than is necessary for a single track, to reduce it to the proper width by taking an equal quantity from each side.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Making a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation to Market Department for 1867.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to transfer the sum of three hundred dollars from Item 5 of the appropriation to the Department of Markets for the year 1867, to Item Special, for posts, and numbers for the piers owned by the city on the Delaware front.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
6 5 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
S. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
OFFER IN THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
2000
FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,
AT $1·75.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

FLORIST
AND
PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS.
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 tf

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1282 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. G. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana for passengers eturning.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, June 5, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..............CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES............CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Thursday.

For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON........................Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH..............................Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS..........................Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.........Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP....................Saturday, June 22

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin........	$110	Steerage........	$30
To London........	115	To London........	35
To Paris........	125	To Paris........	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freights received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

T. A. ZIMMERMAN'S
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,
(LATE F. LAKEMEYER'S),
S. W. COR. CARTER AND EXCHANGE STS.
PHILADELPHIA. 24 1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871..................	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881..................	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes............	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)..............	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan..............	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan..............	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan..............	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds..............	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)..............	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan..............	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan..............	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)......	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company..........	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company..	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company..............	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property....	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate..............	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made..............	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company......	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value..........	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank............$311,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer..........447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13.

Capital...$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus.....................................946,713·98
Premiums..1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18
INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 t12 31]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
	CHARLES F. COFFIN,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,534.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED
PATENT LOW STEAM
AND
HOT WATER APPARATUS,
FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING
WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.
Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,
THE AMERICAN KITCHENER
On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.
Also, Agents for the sale of
SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,
Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S
PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.
UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.
JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,
NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.
B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 21 BEACH and PALMER Stree

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS, including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 490 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about:—

29,000 Woollen Blankets,
2,000 Uniform Coats,
850 Great Coats,
1,000 Sack Coats,
1,500 Trowsers,
600 pairs Stockings,
110 Hats,
380 Great-Coat Straps,
100 pairs Leggings,
1,150 Knapsacks,
2,800 Tent Poles,
399 Tent Stoves,
30,000 pounds Common Tents,
25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
A lot of Brass articles,
100 Bed Sacks,
1,500 Tent Pins,

And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 1 St Assistant Quartermaster General U.S

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 5 Three doors above Walnut.

GRAND BALL AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN PARIS.

CROWNED HEADS IN ABUNDANCE.

PARIS, May 22.—"There was a sound of revelry by night" in the halls of the British Embassy from last eve's sunset to this morning's sunrise. The greatest fete of the season was given there to the Prince of Wales. Something was said in the French papers about Lady Cowley's visiting list having been severely expurgated for the occasion. Far from this being the case, everybody was at the embassy who habitually goes there, and many who were never there before. Although a temporary room, nearly as large as all the rest of the saloons put together, had been built expressly for this ball, the crowd was greater than anybody of this generation remembers in the same place. The improvised saloon of which I speak comprised the large square space in the garden between the wings of the embassy palace in which are the new ball-room and the supper-room. This saloon was covered throughout with a rich Aubusson carpet; there was a fountain in the centre; seats were tastefully arranged among flower-beds and arbors, and the light was brilliant and most artistically managed. At the far end next the garden was the buffet, and behind this the high wall was covered from the ground to the roof with fresh flowers. Amidst these flowers, high up above the right and left of the buffet, appeared handsome transparencies representing the Prince of Wales' feathers, with the motto "Ich Dien." As to the company present, you will find long lists in the chronicles habitually devoted to such subjects. I shall only say that all the eighty personages whose names you will read in yesterday's *Moniteur* as having dined at the Tuileries on Thursday were there; and, in addition, all the official and diplomatic personages usually seen at fashionable fetes, and a very large proportion of those English residents and visitors to whom, for one reason or another, the embassy extends its hospitality. The number of cards of invitation issued is said to have been 2500. The ball was opened by a quadrille (the *quadrille d'honneur*), in which the Prince of Wales danced with the Empress of the French, having *vis-a-vis* the Duke of Edinburgh and the Queen of the Belgians. The side couples were Prince Joachim Murat and the Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenberg, and Lord Royston and the Duchess of Manchester. You will read in *La France* that the Emperor opened the ball with the Queen of the Belgians, having the King of the Belgians and the Empress for their *vis-a-vis*. But this is a mistake; neither the Emperor nor the King of the Belgians danced during the whole evening. Prince Napoleon came late, and stayed but a very short time. He did not join the Imperial and royal party at the supper-table. Both the Queen of Portugal and the Princess Clotilde sent excuses. The cause of their absence was a very homely and simple one. The Princess Clotilde had a toothache, and her royal sister, Queen Pia, said she preferred her company, passing a quiet evening, and talking about their babies, to going out. At this ball there was a great sprinkling of knee-breeches and tights. They were far from being in a majority, but formed a very respectable minority. Some wore at the knees bows of black ribbons. Lord Royston had on a blue coat, with velvet collar and gilt buttons, such as was the fashion in London a quarter of a century ago. His lordship, who is on intimate terms with the Prince of Wales, may perhaps bring this coat into fashion again—but last night he was alone in his glory. The Prince of Wales wore a black coat and white waistcoat, across which was the broad red grand cordon of the Legion of Honor, tights, and the garter on the knee. The Duke of Edinburgh was dressed in precisely the same way, with the exception that he wore the blue ribbon of the garter across his white waistcoat. They both had a rosebud in a buttonhole, the freshness of which throughout the evening, I understand, attributable to a new and ingenious tailor's contrivance, by means of which the rose stalk is placed in a little phial of water, hidden in a pocket made expressly for it. Both the Princes looked extremely well, entered into the amusements of the evening with all the spirit of their age, and made themselves most agreeable to all who had the privilege of speaking with them. I need not enter into many details as to the order in which the Imperial and Royal personages sat at supper, which lasted a long while; white beards wagged merrily, and most of the dishes handed round were not tasted merely, but done justice to in a serious and business-like way. The Empress held a particularly animated conversation with the Prince of Wales, who seemed to amuse her greatly. When the Highland piper went round the table with the bagpipes, the Prince directed her Majesty's attention to some ladies who were stopping their ears, and laughed good-humoredly at their want of appreciation of Highland music. I was greatly struck by the great resemblance of the King of the Belgians to the portraits of Francis I. I see that *La Liberte* of this evening makes the same remark. While the Imperial and Royal party was at table, the general company took their places at other tables in the same room. Ultimately there was a sit down supper for everybody, with plenty of attendance, and all the evening long there was abundance of supplemental refreshment at the buffet. At about 2 o'clock the cotillion began. It was conducted by the Marquis de Caux. The Prince of Wales chose for his partner for this dance, which lasted fully two hours, the beautiful Marquise de Gallifet. In the broad daylight of five o'clock dancing was still going on. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh leave Paris for London to-morrow. Prince Oscar of Sweden also leaves to-morrow.

COUNT BISMARK ON REFORM.

HIS LETTER AND HOPES TO THE LEAGUERS OF ENGLAND.

The Council of the British Reform League met in London May 22, Mr. Edward Beales, President, in the chair.

The following letter from Count Bismark was read:—

BERLIN, May 17, 1867.—Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a resolution passed at a meeting of the metropolitan delegates from trade, friendly, and temperance, and other societies, and from one hundred branches of the Reform League, congratulating the people of North Germany on the achievement of full representation and vote by ballot, and commenting very kindly on my conduct in advising and defending that reform. I am glad to think that the origin of the late Reichstag, and the proceedings of that efficient and patriotic body, should have met with so much sympathy in a country the history and institutions of which have always afforded, and will not cease to afford, a highly interesting object to the scrutiny and reflection of Continental politicians. May the time be not far when all the nations of Europe would turn their attention to each other for no other purpose than that of emulating in good government and the arts of peace! You will oblige me by conveying to the members of the meeting the expression of my sincere thanks for their flattering appreciation of what I have been doing to serve the King and my country, in conformity with the individual character of society and political institutions in Germany.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

BISMARK.

To Edmond Beales, Esq., and the other Executive Officers of the Reform League.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S "COMMAND" FOR CONFEDERATION—THE NEW SENATE BY ROYAL WARRANT.

From a Supplement to London Gazette, May 22.

BY THE QUEEN.

A Proclamation for uniting the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, into one Dominion, under the name of Canada.

Whereas, by an act of Parliament, passed on the 29th day of March, 1867, in the 30th year of our reign, entitled, "An act for the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the government thereof, and for purposes connected therewith," after divers recitals, it is enacted that "it shall be lawful for the Queen, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, to declare by proclamation that on and after a day therein appointed, not being more than six months after the passing of the act, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one dominion under the name of Canada, and on and after that day those three provinces shall form and be one dominion under that name accordingly;" and it is thereby further enacted that "such persons shall be first summoned to the Senate as the Queen by warrant, under her Majesty's Royal Sign Manual, thinks fit to approve, and their names shall be inserted in the Queen's proclamation of union." We, therefore, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, have thought fit to issue this our royal proclamation, and we do ordain, declare, and command that on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven the provinces of Canada Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick shall form and be one dominion, under the name of Canada.

And we do further ordain and declare that the persons whose names are herein inserted and set forth are the persons of whom we have by warrant under our Royal Sign Manual thought fit to approve as the persons who shall be first summoned to the

SENATE OF CANADA.

For the Province of Ontario—John Hamilton, Roderick Matheson, John Ross, Samuel Mills, Benjamin Seymour, Walter Hamilton Dickson, James Shaw, Adam Johnston, Ferguson Blair, Alexander Campbell, David Christie, James Cox Aikins, David Reesor, Elijah Leonard, William MacMaster, Asa Allworth Burnham, John Simpson, James [illegible] Skead, [illegible] Macpherson, George Crawford, Donald Macdonald, Oliver Blake, Billa Flint, Walter McCrea, and George William Allan.

For the Province of Quebec—James Leslie, Asa Belknap Foster, Joseph Noel Bosse, Louis A. Olivier, Jacque Olivier Bureau, Charles Malhiot, Louis Renaud, Luc Letellier de St. Just, Ulric Soseph Tessier, John Hamilton, Charles Cormier, Antoine Juchereau Duchesnay, David Edward Price, Elzear H. J. Duchesnay, Leandre Dumouchel, Louis Lacoste, Joseph F. Armaud, Charles Wilson, William Henry Chaffers Jean Baptiste Guevremont, James Ferrier, Sir Narcisse Fortunat Belleau, Knight, Thomas Ryan, and John Sewell Sanborn.

For the Province of Nova Scotia.—Edward Kenny, Jonathan McCully, Thomas D. Archibald, Robert B. Dickey, John H. Anderson, John Holmes, John W. Ritchie, Benjamin Wier, John Locke, Caleb R. Bill, John Bourinot, and William Miller.

For the Province of New Brunswick.—Amos Edwin Botsford, Edward Barron Chandler, John Robertson, Robert Leonard Hazen, William Hunter Odell, David Wark, William Henry Steeves, William Todd, John Ferguson, Robert Duncan Wilmot, Abner Reid McClelan, and Peter Mitchell.

Given at our Court at Windsor Castle, this twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and in the thirtieth year of our reign.

God save the Queen.

Look at the Ruins!

Ay, look at the ruins of what were once magnificent sets of teeth, to be seen everywhere in society. Look at them, and ask yourself if it is not marvellous that such destruction is permitted, when, by simply using SOZODONT, *any teeth, however fragile*, may be preserved from decay or blemish as long as life lasts?

---

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES,

LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15wfm24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw3m

---

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND 3 19 3mrp

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

OFFICE OF

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

REMOVED TO

No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.

Please call and examine. 5 8 wfmrp

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

5 17 lmrp HAINES & LEEDS, NO. 906 MARKET STREET,

JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

NO 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

3 23tutharp **J. G. FULLER.**

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 543 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.

5 8 lmrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.

EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER ESTABLISHMENT,

LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 917 MARKET STREET,

Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at

N. C. COATES',

5 22 wfmlm5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

---

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251

SCHOOLEY'S PATENT.

CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS.

PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

CHAMPION CLOTHES-WRINGERS.

FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES.

IRONING TABLES. AT

WILLIAM B. KERN'S

HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE,

251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251

5 22 wfmlm]

---

600 ARCH STREET. 600

NEW COMBINED WATER COOLER AND REFRIGERATOR, $10·00.

GENTS' BLACKING TABLES,

MEAT SAFES,

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

GRIFFITH & PAGE,

4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

DRY GOODS.

BARGAINS!

BARGAINS!

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 14 cents, worth 18 cents.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20 cents.

9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents

Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.

Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.

All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.

Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.

Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hankerchiefs Gloves, etc.

Hosiery at reduced prices.

Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.

Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.

Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.

White Goods in endless variety.

White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.

Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

29t] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Two cases Colored Mohair Alpacas, choice shades.

Fine French Percales, 37½ cents per yard.

Stripe Poplins, 50 cents per yard.

A cheap lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS! Very cheap.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.

Handsome Plaid Muslins, very cheap.

Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.

Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.

Figured Swiss Muslins, from auction, cheap.

Shirred Muslins, 62½, 95 cents, $1·12½, $1·25, and $1 37½ per yard.

Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.

A cheap lot of Worked Handkerchiefs, from auction.

A large assortment of Linen Fans, very cheap.

Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

I HAVE OPENED THIS MORNING,

Great Novelties in Dress Goods,

COMPRISING IN PART:

50 pieces fine Cambric Lawns at 25 cents.

20 pieces fine Swiss Lawns at half price.

25 pieces fine Organdie Lawns, corded in French printing.

Fine Lawn Robes, just one-third their value.

30 pieces printed Piques, in oil-painted colors.

For beauty of design and coloring they have no equal. Tourists and others in want of such goods would do well to call.

Just opened, another case of those fine white Piques, handsome goods, only 50 cents.

TRAVELLING GOODS. TRAVELLING GOODS.

Granite Poplins, Glacie Mohair, Poplin Cashmere, Poplinetts, plain and mottled Goods, all at low prices.

1½ yard black Glacie, for Dresses, equal to silk in appearance and lustre.

NEW GOODS opening daily, from New York, Philadelphia, and other markets.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

All the leading makes of

SHIRTING,

SHEETING, and

PILLOW-CASE MUSLINS

At the lowest market prices. 6 1 lm

Yard Wide Brown Heavy, only 12½ cents.

GEORGE D. WISHAM,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

5 23 lmrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN

FANCY DRY GOODS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Informs his customers that he is selling his entire stock of [4 18 3m

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS

Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

ELEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

OFFER SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS

OF

LLAMA LACE POINTES,

THREAD LACE POINTES,

LLAMA LACE ROTONDES,

PLAIN AND POINTED LINEN CAMBRICS,

PLAIN AND PRINTED PIQUES,

EMBROIDERED BREAKFAST SETS,

MATERIALS FOR WHITE BODIES,

AT LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,

—Real Cluny Laces.

—Black Guipure Laces.

—Pointe Applique Laces.

—Pointe de Gaze Laces.

Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.

—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap 5 6 lm

---

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

BEFORE REMOVING TO HIS

NEW STORE,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.

WILL OFFER THE SAME, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 27,

At such reduction in prices as will insure the sale of all DRESS FABRICS, a large portion of which will be sold at ONE-HALF the former prices. 5 27 mwf6t

---

1867!!!

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!

DRY GOODS ARE CHEAP!

WE ARE SELLING VERY LOW!

SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH!

WE WANT TO CLOSE OUT STOCK!

Good Muslins and Calicoes for 12½ cents.

New styles of Challies and Delaines, 22 cents.

Excellent All-wool Cassimeres for 75 cents.

Shetland Shawls and Grenadine Shawls for $3.

Rich Heavy Black Silks, $1·50, $1·67, $2.

Superb Gros Grain Silks, $1·75, $2·25, $3, $3·50, and $4·50.

French Lawns, Percales, Piques, and Chintzes.

Materials for Ladies' Suits, in great variety.

Linen Drills, Linen Ducks, etc., for men and boys.

Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Hdkfs., Shirred Muslins etc. etc.

Summer Flannels, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. etc., at

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. [3 25 3m5p

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

3 2wsmtlrp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.

11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.

PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.

FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.

HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.

DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.

SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c., Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·50; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

---

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends

and customers to his superior

assortment of

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;

Also, to his

Improved Pattern Shirt;

the material, workmanship and finish

cannot be surpassed by any in the

Market. [1 22 rp]

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,

4amwfrp Philadelphia.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,

Captain and Recruiting Officer,

4 19 fmw tf No. 313 S. FRONT Street.

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY, 4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS,

AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS

AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 lmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 lm

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A STABLE (7 STALLS) AND large carriage house, together with two brick houses, situate between CHERRY Street and MARK'S Lane, above Eleventh street. Apply at No. 103 N. SEVENTH Street. 1t*

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, PRICE $8000, a new pointed stone cottage on Fisher's lane, five minutes' walk from station. Lot 79½ by 170 feet; immediate possession.

WILLIAM H. BACON,

6 3 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4t

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let, 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

---

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL........................$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,

CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY

JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,

J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,

CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities	50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $100
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.

ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS

On Thursday morning,

June 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases desirable boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc., from city and Eastern manufacturers. Also, a large assortment of women's, misses, and children's wear, to which we would call the attention of buyers. [6 1 4t

---

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

June 6, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B. Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 1 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

June 7, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces royal damask Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch, hemp, list, cottage, and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [6 1 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

June 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 4 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

June 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 5 5t

---

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, PASTELS, ETC.

From the American Art Gallery, New York.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings,

June 5, 6, and 7, at ½ before 8 o'clock, over 300 Modern Paintings, Pastels, and Crystal Medallions, of varied and pleasing subjects, elegantly mounted in rich gold-leaf frames, and all belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York. [6 1 5t

Now open for examination day and evening.

600 FIVE-GALLON DEMIJOHNS, FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, G.N. WHISKIES, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

June 8, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold 600 five-gallon demijohns fine old Wines, Brandies, Gin, Whisky, etc., all selected from the stock of E. P. Middleton, Esq.

ST. JULIEN CLARET.

Also, 200 cases St. Julien and other clarets.

Catalogues and samples arranged for examination on morning of sale. [6 1 6t

---

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SUPERIOR PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture, from families declining housekeeping. [6 3 4t

---

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills on each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

ICE PITCHERS, engraved	$8·00
"	9·50
" engraved and chased	10·00
" " "	11·50
" very rich, and chased	12·00
" very rich, and medallion	13·00
" very rich, superior chasing	14·00
" " "	15·00
" entirely new, and elegant	17·50

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

ICE PITCHERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

ICE PITCHERS

NOW OPENING AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

4 18 smw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.

BAILEY & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA

NEW STYLES

LADIES' SATCHELS.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 mwfsmrp PHILADELPHIA.